THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

BEFORE THE DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON.

The Party in Fine Trim for the Present Session of Congress—Republican Jealousies and Dissensions—Talk Concerning the House Committees—City Crowded and Lively.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—[Special.]—Washington is fast becoming, beyond question, the most interesting city of the republic. At no time is it so attractive to common curiosity or so pleasing to a more intelligent consideration as at the beginning of a session of congress.

Many circumstances combine to make the capital an object of interest to the people just now.

A new congress is on the threshold of its career. New men are looming before the public. Really the NEW ADMINISTRATION is just getting fairly under way, and a party, after an exile of twenty-four years from office, is reassuming its grave responsibilities.

The outlook is bright. A long session is seen to be inevitable, but there are sound reasons why it ought to be long. The democrats realize the import of their situation, and are exhibiting a spirit of harmony which augurs well for intelligent concert of action.

It is true a sharp contest may come over the proposed changes in the rules of the house, but it does not threaten permanent, or even serious dissensions. Indeed, there is a far greater degree of good feeling among the democrats and a better hope of harmony than can be claimed by their opponents. Never have the republicans been so disturbed by petty dissensions, or so fretted by the agitation of personal spleen and personal ambition on the part of their recognized leaders. While the democrats cordially united in re-electing Mr. Carlisle speaker of the house, the republicans had an amusing little war over the empty honor of the minority nomination for the office.

In the senate the feeling among their men is still worse, having been aggravated by the awkward contest over the selection of a president pro. tem.

Naturally, the democrats are jubilant. They are beginning to reap the fruits of their victory, and are reading their titles clear to a continuance of power. But without regard to party, or the aspect of the political horoscope, Washington is UNANIMOUSLY HAPPY.

The city is full of people. Not only are they pouring in from all quarters for temporary business and pleasure, but there is an unprecedented influx of permanent residents. Vacant houses are almost unknown. Hotels are being enlarged and improved and blocks of new buildings are being completed. Real estate enjoys a big boom and is attracting the money of the speculator as well as the investment of the householder. The population is now certainly over two hundred thousand with a rapid approximation toward a clean quarter of a million. For the next six or eight months Washington will present a busy and entertaining scene. Congress will not get down to business until after the holdays. A recess will probably be taken on SATURDAY, THE NINETEENTH, until the second week in January.

Speaker Carlisle is relieved of a repetition of the most perplexing duty he had to perform two years ago. The committees will remain very much as they were in the last house. Nearly all the chairmen were fortunate in securing a re-election.

The most important vacancy is the chairmanship of the committee on postoffices and post roads, formerly held by Mr Money, of Mississippi. Mr. Reese, of Georgia, was second on that committee and has, consequently, precedence in the line of promotion.

Mr. Cox, of New York, has left the chairmanship of the naval committee vacant, and there is talk of Perry Belmont as his successor.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, aspires to take the place of his retired colleague, Judge Buckner, at the head of the committee on banking and currency, but the gold bugs of the house are making determined opposition to his appointment. Mr. Carlisle's attitude toward the silver dollar is not clearly defined, but it is reported that he regards Mr. Bland as an extremist, and would like to find some other man for this chairmanship. The inevitable struggle over the silver question makes this one of the most important places to be filled in the organization of the house. Judge Buckner belonged to the wing of his party which looks with disfavor on the silver dollar and a majority of the former committee sympathized with him. Unless the new committee is differently constituted Mr. Bland would find himself in perpetual trouble if he were placed at its head.

F. H. R.

THE MESSAGE.

Comment on the Document—Southern Members' Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—[Special.] Contrary to all expectation, the president's message was the longest ever read in congress. It required over an hour and a half to read it; and it is doubtful if ten members of congress heard it all. The seats were full in both bodies, but members were going in and out and attending to other business, with the intention of reading and digesting this bulky state paper hereafter. The galleries were crowded, too, all during the session. Some people who sat like martyrs and watched the statesmen play the lottery for seats, went through the still more trying ordeal of hearing this long deliverance of presidential lore. Opinions on the message are yet vague and guarded. Nobody has had time to form an opinion worth anything on the paper as whole. Silver and tariff were naturally items which attracted immediate attention.

Southern members are almost unanimously opposed to the president's views on silver coinage. The Georgia delegation is a unit in opposition to them. As to the tariff, there is enough generality in what he says to cause discussion as to his attitude. A senator said tonight: "That is the most skillful straddle of the tariff difficulty I have ever seen. It puts to shame all political platforms I have ever seen." The general style of the paper is commended and on all sides there is a concession that the president is only expressing his honest convictions.

F. H. R.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

But Little Done Than the Reception of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—In the senate, after the reading of the Journal, the president's message was delivered by Mr. Pruden, his assistant private secretary, and at fifteen minutes past twelve its reading begun by General McCook, secretary of the senate. Impressive silence, both on the floor and in the galleries, marked the reading, many senators leaning forward on their desks to catch the words of the message.

The reading was concluded at fifty-two minutes past one this afternoon, and the message was, as is customary, ordered printed and to lie on the table.

The chair laid before the senate the annual report of the secretary of the treasury.

Several memorials were presented, and a large number of bills, (over 100,) were introduced and referred. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Hoar—To provide for the performance of duties of the office of president in the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president; also to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

By Mr. Edmunds—To fix the day for meeting of electors of president and vice-present, and decisions of questions arising thereon.

By Mr. Beck—A bill to remove all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the United States; also to authorize the payment of customs duties on legal tender notes.

By Mr. Cook—To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the states and territories over the Indians.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Dawes having the same objects.

By Mr. Brown—For the relief of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia.

By Mr. Blair—To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

By Mr. Teller—A bill having the same general object as Mr. Blair's.

By Mr. Mitchell of Pennsylvania—A Mexican pension bill. Also for the retirement of the trade dollar.

By Mr. Frye—For the encouragement of American marine and to promote commercial facilities with foreign countries.

The greater number of these bills are identical with bills of like title introduced in the last congress.

By Mr. Call—For continuing work on the St. John's river, Florida; also for the improvement of that river. Also for the improvement of San Carlos bar, Florida.

By Mr. Gibson—Establishing a navy yard and depot of supplies at Algiers, La.

Bills were introduced for erecting buildings—By Mr. Cooke, at San Antonio and Houston Texas; and by Mr. George at Vicksburg, Miss.

Mr. Cameron offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to committee on finance:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the business industries of the country at present seem to be reviving, it is inexpedient, during this congress to pass upon any legislation looking to a reduction of tariff duties.

Resolved, That any further reduction of tariff should be based upon information common to the country as shown by complete census returns at such definite periods as can be readily met by different producing industries of the country.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The session of the house was opened with prayer by its new chaplain, Rev. Dr. W. H. Mills.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was then read.

At 12:25 the committee appointed to wait upon the president appeared at the bar of the house and announced that it had performed its duty, and had been requested by the president to inform the house that he would transmit a communication forthwith.

Immediately the president's assistant was announced and delivered the president's annual message. The speaker laid the document before the house, and it was read by the clerk and listened to attentively by the members.

There was no manifestation of approval or disapproval during the reading of the message which was not concluded until 3:10. The document was then ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

The death of Reuben Elwood, late representative from Illinois, was announced by his successor, Mr. Hopkins, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house at 3:15 adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

The speaker of the house today appointed the committee on mileage as follows: Rogers, of Arkansas; Welborn, of Texas; Howard, of Indiana; Ranney, of Massachusetts, and Felton, of California.

RETURNING TO WORK.

Deplorable Condition of the Pennsylvania Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 8.—Reports from Monongahela valley mines today indicate that the backbone of the long strike is broken. Almost every mine in the fourth pool is in operation at the reduction, and in the three lower pools a large number of strikers have returned to work during the past twenty-four hours at the operators' terms. The unprejudiced opinion of river men and residents along the river is that the strike is at an end, and that all the men will be working before the close of the week. The condition of the strikers' families is said to be deplorable. Many families are said to be destitute, and the wolf is only kept at bay by outside contributions. A relief movement is talked of, for, as one of the coal operators said this morning: "The women and children cannot be allowed to starve."

FLOUR MILLS STARTING UP.

Nine Minneapolis Mills with a Capacity of 16,000 Barrels Per Day.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., December 8.—Nine flour mills started up yesterday, among them the largest as well as some of the smaller ones. These mills have a capacity of about 16,000 barrels per day of twenty-four hours, but it is not now possible to push them to this point. When the gates were opened it was found that owing to an ice gorge or low stage of river water, drew down seven or eight feet, and they could not all run. On this account the output will probably be limited to 5,000 barrels per day for a short time. The number of cars of wheat in sight at Minneapolis yesterday included 1,138 on side tracks in city, ninety-eight on side tracks outside and seventy-nine in moving trains due here within twenty-four hours, making a total of 1,315 cars. This shows reduction of about 1,000 cars from the highest number in sight at one time a few weeks ago.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

The November Report of the New Orleans Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—The November report of the National cotton exchange gives the cotton movement in the United States for the three months ended November 30, 1885, compared with the preceding season, as follows in bales:

	1885.	1884.
Port receipts	2,541,776	2,543,718
Total overland shipments	387,791	287,089
Of which to mills	294,529	179,891
Of which to ports	44,893	56,417
Of which to Canada	10,738	5,780
In transit overland	37,631	44,978
Total takings northern spinners	655,126	479,947
At sea between ports	45,362	35,907
Export to Great Britain	711,768	834,039
Export to France	135,965	135,403
Export to continent and chan'l	518,014	468,561
Total exports	1,365,747	1,438,053
Stock at United States ports	899,558	886,426
Spinners takings November	317,595	239,090
Overland shipments November	167,071	106,494
Total supply in sight at ports	2,884,677	2,774,370

American Public Health Association.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The American Public Health association met in its thirteenth annual convention in this city at 10 o'clock this morning with Dr. James E. Reeves, of Wheeling, West Virginia, president of the association, in the chair. On the stage besides the president were seated Dr. Smith Townsend, of this city, chairman of the local committee; Dr. Irving A. Watson, of New Hampshire, secretary of the association, and Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, first vice president of the association.

Rice Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Dan Talmage, Sons Co. furnished the following report of the rice movement: Demand is active for domestic styles, low rates stimulating buyers to supply their wants liberally. Foreign, of low grades, is dull, while the higher grades continue in good demand at steady rates. We quote Carolina and Louisiana common to fair 4@4¾, fair to good 4⅞@5¼, prime 5¾@6, choice 6¼@6¾, rangoon 4½@4⅝, duty paid; 2⅜@2½ in bond, Java 5½@¼.

A Charleston dispatch gives Carolina crop movement to date as follows: Receipts 23,308 barrels, sales 16,913, stock cleaned 6,395. Market advanced strongly on common to fair.

New Orleans advices of Louisiana crop movement show the following: Receipts cleaned 200,000 barrels, sales 176,000, stock 24,000 barrels. All grades are strong without quotable change.

THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

He Urges the Suspension of Silver Coinage and Thinks That the Revenue Should be Reduced—A Notable Message—How it Was Received—The Document in Full.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—The message of President Cleveland, as read in the house and senate today, was as follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction. The constitution which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the president to give to congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties, as they relate to federal legislation. While the executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the respective branches of the government under the constitution, will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each, in that spirit of charity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people.

The zealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrages and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged. It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position after nearly a century of successful constitutional government maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other notions, and our consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

The Argentine government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop of war Lexington in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the direlect condition of the Islands before their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists this government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

KIELEY'S APPOINTMENT

Question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having, under my constitutional prerogative, appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as minister at that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to take cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the personal acceptabilty of Mr. Keley, the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in, without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle in our government. The Austria-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his position, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination, and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation, acting as charge 'a affairs ad interin. Early in March last, war broke out in central Ameriica, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring states the United States forbore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the beligerents, and by such council contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquility in that iocality.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Emergencies growing out of cival war in the United States of Columbia demanded of the government ted at the beginning of this administration the employment of armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Columbia, the forces sent to the isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarassed." The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved police control over the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this government was highly appreciated by the government of Colombia, and has been followed by expressions of its satisfaction.

High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the isthmus by the re-establishment of the constituted government, there being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn.

Pending these occurrences a question of much importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of the insurgents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by hostile partisans, could not be recognized; neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed hostes humani generis within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition or penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the state, against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerant status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces. The interest of the United States in a practical transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century.

My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory and laid it before the senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from re-submission to the senate.

Maintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line of precedents from Washington's day, which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or the incorporation of remote interests with our own.

The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth; but our duty in the present, instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being invaded in the polititical problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore, I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with favor should be free from the features alluded to.

The Tehuantepec route is declared, by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists, to afford an entirely practicable transit for vessels and cargoes, by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such route, if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection, with the foreign state whose responsibilities and rights we would share is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national polity or present means.

The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and forethought of those earlier administration which long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of interoceanic transit across the American isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through the formal obligations of treaties. Toward such realization the efforts of my administration will apply, ever bearing in mind the precepts on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who while secretary of state in 1858, announced that "what the United States want in Central America, need to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the interoceanic routes which lead through it. The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway all in successful operation, wholly within our territory, and uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward and the necessity increase our interests in, any transisthmial route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or, in other contingence, for uses inimical to both. Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our experience already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies to monopoly which is inherent in the constitution of wealth and prowess in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of federalization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations, and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessities of none, with drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal, will be communicated for your information.

The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiations for a claims convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained. In the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination.

The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinese, indisputably within the protection of treaties and law were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent outbreak of the same character in Washington territory, are fresh in the minds of all, and there is still apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstrations. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong doers to justice should be insisted upon.

Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but fair to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men, not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domian, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relationship we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of those hostiles to internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulations on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries, where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own.

If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures, within the treaty limits, which the wisdom of congress may devise.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

The independent state of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignty of his majesty the king of the Belgians, who assumes the chief magistracy in his personal character only, without making the new state a dependency of Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all its quickening civilization to the beniffcence and philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantage and security of his benevolent supervision. The action taken by this government last year, in being the first to recognize the flag of the international association of the Congo, has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, without imparting to the results any binding character, so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this government to share in any disposal by an international congress of jurisdictional questions in relation to foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formal act of the nature of an international convention, which laid down certain obligations, purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments, thus making the United States appear without reserve or modification as signatories to a joint international engagement imposing on the signers the conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions where we have no established interests or control.

This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired; and holding that an engagement to share in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote valley of the Congo would be an alliance whose responsibilities we are not in a position to assume, I abstain from asking the sanction of the senate to that general act. The correspondence will be laid before you and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this government to the Congo country and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast are also submitted for your consideration.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries, and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports, which will be laid before you.

THE COREAN TREATY.

No opportunity has been omitted to testify the friendliness of this government toward Corea, whose entrance into the family of treaty powers the United States were the first to recognize. I regard with favor the application made by the Corean government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the assent of congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sanction of China and Japan.

The arrest and imprisonment of Julio R. Santos, a citizen of the United States, by the authorities of Ecuador, gave rise to a contention with that government, which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial on announced charges and with all guarantee of defense stipulated by the treaty, was insisted upon by the United States. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was, after an alleged trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of amnesty and pardoned by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

THE AMERICAN-FRENCH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The amount adjudged by the late French and American claims commission to be due from the United States to French claimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war of secession having been appropriated by the last congress has been duly paid to the French government.

The act of February 25th, 1885, provided for a preliminary search of the records of French prize courts for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations committed prior to 1801. The duty has been performed and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continue, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use, but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change. The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention, by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted the attention of this government by reason of the extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the past fifty years, and because the question of ownership involves the jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce or there domiciled, and has so informed the governments of Spain and Germany.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3rd, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her majesty's government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season.

THE FISHERIES.

In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent countries the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that the congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement upon a just, equitable and honorable basis of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse consideration thereof in all their equities, might also properly come within the purview of such a commission and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be [illegible]

RETURN OF THE STEAMER ALERT.

The arctic exploring steamer, Alert, which was generously given by her majesty's government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1885.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

The inadequacy of the existing agreements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes no less inimical to the social welfare should be embraced, and the proceedure of extradition brought in harmony with the present international practice. Negotiations with her majesty's government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that as satisfactory a result may be soon attained.

THE ALASKA FRONTIER.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse, admonishes us that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avert jurisdictional complications. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance by officers of the United States, to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited her majesty's government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line, to be established by meridian observations or by known geographical features, without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

THE HAYTIEN INSURRECTION.

The late insurrectionary movements in Hayti have been quelled. The government of that republic has made prompt provision for adjudicating the losses suffered by foreigners because of hostilities there, and the claims of certain citizens of the United States will be in this manner determined. The long pending claims of two citizens of the United States, Pelletier and Lazare, have been disposed of by arbitration, and an award in favor of each claimant has been made which by the terms of the agreement is final. It remains for congress to provide for the payment of the stipulated moiety of the expenses.

A question arose with Hayti during the past year by reason of the exceptional treatment of an American citizen, Mr. Van Bokkelen, a resident of Port-au-Prince, who on a suit by creditors residing in the United States, was sentenced to imprisonment and under the operation of a Haytian statute was denied the relief secured the native Haytian. This government asserted his treaty right to equal treatment with the natives of Hayti in all suits at law. Our contention was denied by the Haytian government. which, however, while still professing to maintain the ground taken against Mr. Van Bokkelen's right terminated the controversy by setting him at liberty without explanation.

CHECKING THE CHOLERA.

An international conference to consider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases was held at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate, on behalf of the United States, has attended its sessions and will submit a report.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial, as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial intimacy exist, as the natural and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions of geographical propiguinity. The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, westward of the Rio Grande under the convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed, but I apprehend no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment.

The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last, and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that the legislation needed to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material welfare of our sister republic. Lines of railway penetrating to the heart and capital of the country bring the two peoples into mutually beneficial intercourse and enlarged facilities of transit, add to profitable commerce, create new markets and furnish a revenue to otherwise isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chili, and with the restoration of civil authority in that distracted country, it is hoped that the pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with notification given by the government of Peru, the existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1886.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, deputed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long pending claim of the owners of the ship Masonic for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Phillipine islands has been adjusted by arbitration and an indemnity awarded. The principle of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consistently adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view to just and honorable settlement.

The operation of the commercial agreement with Spain of January 2d, February 13th, 1884, has been found inadequate to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subject to conflicting interruptions in those islands. Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to these objections, and in the line of the general policy touching the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities to which elsewhere advert and aiming moreover at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions, and although a satisfactory termination is promised I am compelled to delay its announcement.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An international copyright conference was held at Berne in September on the invitation of the Swiss government. The envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing this government to the results even by signing the recommendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view—and while there may be question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

THE TREATY WITH TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that government. While there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of consideration given, yet as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored nation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of the government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join.

Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the porte's acquiscence in the right of expatriation and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence in which this government cannot concur. The United States must hold in their intercourse with every power that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal civil privileges accorded to them without regard to creed and affected by no considerations save those growing out of a domiciliary return to the land of original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive, under municipal laws, after such voluntary return.

VENEZUELA AFFAIRS.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the re-hearing of the awards of the mixed commission constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquiesence of the Venezuela envoy in the principal point advanced by this government that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. The result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolutions of March 3rd, 1883, has been agreed upon, and will shortly be submitted to the [illegible]

Under section 3659 of the revised statutes all funds held in trust by the United States and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest no less than five per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid. The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such a criterion. It being contrary to the general rule of this government to allow interest on claims I recommend the repeal of the provision in question, and the disposition under a uniform rule of the present accumulations from investment of trust funds.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship, even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be cancelled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care, and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original governments. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain states and territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree, which places him in the anomolous position of being a citizen of a state and yet not of the United States, within the purview of federal and international law. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from federal naturalization.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors, and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us. Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of a reciprocal exemption from customs duties, other similar treaties were iniated by my predecessor. Recognizing that need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and not by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interests in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterwards signed by the dominion republic. Subsequently overtures were made by her Britanic majesty's government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British, West Indian and South American dependencies, but without result.

On taking office I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain then pending before the senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses of treaties with other nations. As a further objection it is evident that the tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. The emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no agreement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government.

EXEMPTION FROM TONNAGE DUES.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the Isthmus, as far as Aspinwall. The governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway have asserted under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States as claim to like treatment in respect of vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This movement, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical inuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone and no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line, difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that congress recast thet appropriations for the maintenance of the the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interest at every post where a representative is necessary. The salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so-called notorial extra official fees which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at the schedule rates and the fee therefor returned to the treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the consular service would be self-supporting even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries. In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instigated. The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions which for any cause may be without a head should also be authorized. I favor also the authorizaton for the detail of officers of the regular service, as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign governments do not recognize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities, but this does not prevent the requirement of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an office whose duties he cannot discharge. I deem it expedient that a well deserved measure for the reorganization of the extra territorial courts in oriental countries should replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judicial and executive functions in the same office. In several oriental countries generous offers have been made of promises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was made some years since by Japan, and has been referred to in the annual messages of my predecessor. The Siamese government has made a gift to the United States of commodious quarters in Bangkok. In Corea the late minister was permitted to purchase a building from the government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our representative has been, for many years, the property of this government, having been given for that purpose in 1822 by the sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion heretofore made, that in view of the conditions of life and administration in the eastern countries the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Siam and perhaps Persia should be owned and furnished by the government with a view to permanency and security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named with provision for furniture and repairs a considerable saving in rentals would result

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The World's Industrial exposition, held at New Orleans last winter with the assistance of the government attracted a large number of foreign exhibits and proved of great value in spreading among the concourse of visitors from Mexico and Central and South America a wider knowledge of the varied manufactures and productions of this country and their availability in exchange for the productions of these regions

DISCRIMINATES IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Past congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad, and who receive gratuitous advantages and instruction is visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe, and has caused them, with practical unanimity, to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest and for other obvious reasons I strongly recommend it.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and the several branches of the government connected with his department. The suggestions of this important department, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties are especially urged upon the attention of congress. The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1885, were $322,690,706.38, of this sum $181,471,939.34 was received from customs, and $112,498,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts as given above were $24,829,163.54 less than those for the year ended June 30th, 1884. This administration embraces a falling off of $13,595,550.42 in the receipts from customs and $9,687,346.97 in the receipts from internal revenue. The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $260,226,935.50, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $63,463,771.27. This is $40,929,854.32 less than the surplus receipted at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, $23,826,942.11; for foreign intercourse, $5,439,609.11; for Indians, $6,552,494.63; for pensions, $56,102,267.49; for the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $42,670,578.47; for the navy, including vessels, machinery, and improvements of navy yards, $16,021,079.69; for interest on the public debt, $51,386,256.47; for the District of Columbia, $3,499,650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenue, $64,728,056.21. The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,993,235.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of $8,698,28, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,472,860.47. There was, however, at the time, in the treasury applicable to the general purposes of the government the sum of $66,818,292.38. The total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same time, $245,000,000, leaving a surplus at close of year estimated at $70,000,000. The value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows: Domestic merchandise, $726,682,946.00; foreign merchandise, $15,506,809.00; gold, $8,477,892.00; silver, $33,753,633.00. Some of the principal exports with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation are given as follows: Cotton and cotton manufactures, value, $213,799,049; percenage, 29.42; breadstuffs, value, $160,370,821; percentage, 22.07; provisions, value, $107,332,456; percentage 14.77. Oils—mineral, vegetable and animal—value $54,326,202. Percentage 7.48. Tobacco and its manufactures, value $24,767,305. Percentage 3.41. Wood and its manufactures, value $21,464,322. Percentage 2.95. Our imports during the year were as follows: Merchandise $579,580,053.80. Gold $26,691,696. Silver $16,550,627. Total $622,822,376.80. The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importation: Sugar and molasses, value $76,738,713; percentage, 13.29. Coffee, value $46,723,318; percentage, 8.09. Wool and its manufactures, values $44,656,482; percentage, 7.73. Silk and its manufactures, value $40,393,002; percentage, 6.99. Chemicals, dyes, drugs and medicines, value $35,070,816; percentage, 6.07. Iron and steel and their manufactures, values $34,563,689; percentage, 5.98. Flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures, value $32,854,874; percentage 5.69. Cotton and its manufactures, value $28,152,001; percentage 4.88. Hides and skins, other than fur skins, value $20,586,443; percentage 3.56. Of the entire amount of duties collected 70 per cent was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses, percentage 29; wool and its manufactures, percentage 15; silk and it manufactures, percentage 8; iron and steel and their manufactures, 7; cotton manufactures, 6; flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures, 5.

A REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they hav adopted for their benefit and protection, and it is never better administrated and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government, and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our working men. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty, in the interest of our citizens? I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended November 1, 1885, one hundred and forty-five national banks were organized with an aggregate capital of $16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727. The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amounts the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1878, the government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion, and coined the same at the rate of more than $2,000,000 every month. By this process up to the present date 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined. A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its exercise without express restrictive words, to the peoples' needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to "coin money" given to congress by the constitution if it permits the purchase by the government of bullion for coinage in any event does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium.

THE CURRENCY.

The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation, as is compelled by the silver coinage act, is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the silver dollars so coined has actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than $165,000,000 in the possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000. Every month two millions of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough, this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues public and private, at times during the past six months 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver or for the purpose of speculating. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes, that gold has been withdrawn from circulation then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value, and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver, banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit; rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver and the laboring men and women of the land, the most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitable lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation. The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster, in the senate of the United States, are true today: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending the silver act dollars." And those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will [illegible] dollars where he now receives but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country intended as its result, will be a public benefit are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in general circulation. The hoarding of gold, which has already taken place, indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So if this silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it. It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth eighty cents, side by side with gold dollars worth one hundred cents, even within the limit that legislation does not run counter to the laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will. A special effort has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties leads to the belief that the people do not desire to keep it in hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness; and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject, relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question. But it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade and travel. An acknowledgement of this fact is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that "the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin union, so called, and of other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals." This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the silver coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted and without an ally or friend, we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of congress on the subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last congress. To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centers of Europe, and, in conjunction with our ministers to England, France and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent ot these governments in respect of the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our consul general at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the congress of the Latin union, in order to indicate our interest in its objects and report its action. It may be said in brief, as the result of these efforts, that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged, since the monetary conference of 1881. Nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present, to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin, based upon our own peculiar ratio to such an extent and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries composing the Latin union mentioned in our coinage act embarrassed with their silver currency have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by these countries may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury, in the attempt to circulate upon its merits all the silver we may coin under the provisions of our silver coinage act.

The condition in which our treasury may be placed by a persistance in our present course, is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us in a prudent management of our affairs to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest-bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon. The so-called debtor class for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country, in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars, nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the government and their debtors, the pittance of the widow and the orphan, and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced. The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would, in their distress painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition.

We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation; and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be renewed.

SUSPENSION OF SILVER COINAGE.

That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a confident expectation that the course of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect.

As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens, and especially entitled to careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed. I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law passed in February, 1878. The steamboat inspection service on the 30th day of June, 1885, was composed of 140 persons, including officers, clerks and messengers. The expenses of the service over the receipts were $138,822.22 during the fiscal year. The special inspection of foreign steam vessels, organized under a law passed in 1882, was maintained during the year at an expense of $36,641.63.

Since the close of the fiscal year reductions have been made in the force employed, which will result in a saving during the current year of $17,000, without affecting the efficiency of the service.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

The supervising surgeon general reports that during the fiscal year 41,714 patients have received relief through the marine hospital service, of whom 12,803 were treated in hospitals and 28,911 at the dispensaries. Active and effective efforts have been made, through the medium of this service, to protect the country against an invasion of cholera, which has prevailed in Spain and France, and the small pox, which recently broke out in Canada.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life-saving service during the last fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law requiring the appointment of the force employed in this service to be made "solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliation," has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence, this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important duties. The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of disasters to vessels and craft of all kind within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2,439; of whom 2,428 were saved and only 11 lost. Other lives which were imperilled, though not by disasters to shipping, were also rescued, and a large amount of property was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its maintenance during the year was $828,474.43.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was, during the last fiscal year carried on within the boundaries and off the coasts of thirty-two states two territories, and the district of Columbia. In July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of the bureau which led to a prompt investigation of its methods. The abuses which were brought to light by this examination, and the reckless disregard of the interests of the government developed on the part of some of those connected with the service, made a change of superintendency and a few of its other officers necessary. Since the bureau has been in new hands an introduction of economies and the application of business methods have produced an important saving to the government and a promise of more useful results. This service has never been regulated by anything but the most indefinite legal enactments, and the most unsatisfactory rules. It was many years ago sanctioned apparently for a purpose, regarded as temporary, and related to a survey of our coast. Having gained a place in the appropriations made by congress it has gradually taken upon itself powers and objects not contemplated in its creation, and extended its operations until it sadly needs legislative attention. So far as a further survey of our coast is concerned, there seems to be a propriety in transferring that work to the navy department. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they cannot be profitably attached to some existing department or other bureau, should be prosecuted under a law exactly defining their scope and purpose, and with a careful discrimination between the scientific inquiries which may properly be assumed by the government and those which should be undertaken by state authority or by individual enterprise. It is hoped that the report of the congressional committee heretofore appointed to investigate this and other like matters will aid in the accomplishment of proper legislation on this subject.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the secretary of war is herewith submitted. The attention of congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department, and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, including $43,164,394.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements were $45,850,999.54. Besides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians, who left their reservation in Arizona, and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian territory to prevent an outbreak, which seemed imminent. They remained to aid if necessary in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservations, who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians; but the executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without their interference. Troops were also sent to Rock springs, in Wyoming territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbance, and afterwards to Seattle, in Washington territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there. In both cases the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect. It appears that the number of desertions have diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2,927; and one instance is given by the lieutenant-general of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge and the army a profitable riddance. After one term of service a re-enlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and a good soldier. The acting judge advocate general reports that the number of trials by general courts martial during the year was 2,328, and that 11,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the army have been tried for offenses, great and small, in one year, may well arrest the attention. Of course many of these trials before garrison and regimental courtsmartial were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by courtsmartial. If some of the proceedings of courtsmartial, which I have had occasion to examine, present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENSES.

The board on fortifications or other defenses, appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless conditions of our sea coasts. The work of the signal service has been prosecuted during the last year, with results of increasing benefit to the country. The field of instruction has been enlarged, with a view of adding to its usefulness.

The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 160 stations. Reports are also received from twenty-five Canadian stations; 375 volunteer observers; 52 army surgeons at military posts, and 333 foreign stations. The expenses of the service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was $792,592.97. In view of the fact referred to by the secretary of war, that the work of this service ordinarily is of a scientific nature, and the further fact that it is assuming larger proportions constantly and becoming more and more unsuited to the fixed rules which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done the scope and extent of its operations should as nearly as possible be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of exact ascertainment.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The military academy at West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency, and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second lieutenancies in the army from civil life, so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates, and yet it is not probable that there will be enough vacancies to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school. Under the prevailing law and usage those not thus assigned to duty never actively enter the military service. It is suggested that the law on this subject be changed, so that such of these young men as are not at once assigned to duty after graduation, may be retained as second lieutenants in the army if they desire it, subject to assignment when opportunity occurs, and under proper rules as to priority of selection. The expenditures on account of the military academy for the last fiscal year, exclusive of the sum taken for its purposes from appropriations for the support of the army, were $290,712.07.

AN ACT THAT NEEDS AMENDMENT.

The act approved March 3, 1885, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for the loss of private property while in the service of the United States, is so indefinite in its terms, and apparently admits so many claims, the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain upon the statute book it needs amendment.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATION.

There should be a general law of congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such a manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the government cannot interfere to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition, the authority to insist upon such condition is clear. Thus it is represented that while the officers of the government are with great care guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi river at Saint Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place, directly in the navigable channel of the river.

If such things are to be permitted, a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the navigation of this and other important highways of commerce.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the government, in respect to certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department. No one can fail to see from the recitals contained in this report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen, was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin with entire justice to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price, in case a full performance is adjudged.

The contractor, by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the government, in their unfinished state under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the navy department.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

Congress at its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers, and two gun boats, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate $2,995,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available, on the first day of July last, steps were at once taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of these vessels as would be likely to insure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance. Considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost, which is spent in their careful consideration and selection, all must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours having such an extended sea coast to protect, and yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. The foreign policy of necessity weak and its negotiations are conducted with dis[illegible] the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not very far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of congress to the close of the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of his department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced on us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy we need a thoroughly reorganize navy department. The fact that within seventeen years, more than seventy-five million dollars have been spent in the construction, repair, equipment and armament of vessels and the further fact that, instead of an affective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made don't permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far for the most part been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction been little better than blind gropings, and expensive aimless follies. Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply as a shabby ornament to the government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present organization and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum, but if we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work supplied with all the talent and ingenuity our country affords, prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction. I earnestly commend the portion of the secretary's report devoted to this subject to the attention of congress, in hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step towards the reconstruction of our navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the postmaster-general which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose ratio of gain on the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expenses of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year and it diminished during the two past years, $2,790,000, in about the proportion of $2,270,000 in 1884, to $520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have, in the meantime, increased expenditures, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to meet the expenses of the department of five and a quarter million dollars for the year 1884, and eight and a third million in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $380,000 in revenue of the latter half of the last year, over the corresponding period of the preceding year. Th change in the weight of first-class matter, which may be carried for a single rate of postage from a half ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage which, under recent legislation, began with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree that the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close. Yet after no long period of re-awakened prosperity by proper economy; it is anticipated that even the present low rates now as favorable as any country,

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster-general to reduce the charges on domestic money orders for five dollars and less from 8 to 5 cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who most of all avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting. The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniencies. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and the further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adopted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintainence by nearly $1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify its extension, which affords will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

The operations of the postoffice department is for the convenience and benefit of the people, and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of their public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance and the due improvement of its agencies so that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. Proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the report to have already been accomplished.

Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the postmaster general to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated as an extra compensation, withdrew services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury, the mails having been dispatched by other means.

Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to administration of a department is proposed.

It was decided with my approbation. After a sufficient examination to be inexpedient for the postoffice department to contrate for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of 50 cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it to some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation, without such practical prearrangement of terms as would have violated it.

The rate of sea and inland postage, which was proffered under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation, for should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy, or any discretion to an executive office as to its distribution. If such gifts of the public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise, in the supposed interest of the people, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid, and the beneficiery might better be determined by congress than in any other way. The international congress of delegates from the postal union countries convened at Lisbon in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks, the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present postal union convention, in some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval and will be laid before you with the departmental report.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration to the several other recommendations, contained in this report.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the attorney general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same.

The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays in determining litigation amount, often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the attorney general. Its main features are:

The transfer of the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district courts and an increase of judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of judges to the circuit courts and constituting them exclusively courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the state to federal courts; permitting appeals to the supreme court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the territories, only on the same cases as they are allowed from state courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts.

I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system. The present mode of compensating United States marshals and district attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the government certain fees for services, their income being measured by amount of such fees within a fixed limit as to their annual aggregate. This is a direct inducement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. As an entirely natural consequence, unscrupulous marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions, arresting people on petty charges of crime and transporting them to distant places for examination and trial, for the purpose of earning mileage and other fees, and the district attorneys uselessly attend criminal examinations far from their places of residence, for the express purpose of swelling their accounts against the government. The actual expense incurred in these transactions are also charged against the government. Thus the rights and freedom of our citizens are outraged and public expenditures increased for the purpose of furnishing public officers a pretext for increasing the measure of their compensation. I think marshals and district attorneys should be paid salaries, adjusted by a rule which will make them commensurate with services fairly rendered.

In connection with this subject I desire to suggest the advisability, if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend on the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the provisions of our internal revenue law, render some change in our present system very desirable in the interests of humanity as well as economy.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

After discussing at some length the Indian question as presented in report secretary interior president says:

I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all Indians upon our reservations, or subject to care and control of the government with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. That they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations that may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part not needed for Indian occupation may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians, may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations with a view of their concentration and sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent Indians upon reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should in conjunction with the secretary of the interior be given all authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, and deemed safe and consistent. This plan contemplates the selection of persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question and who have practical ideas upon subject of their treatment.

THE LAND LAWS.

The complicated condition of the land laws is set forth and the president commends attention to the recommendations of the secretary of the interier with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of these laws. The cleansing of pension rolls of those who have been placed there by fraudulent means, and other reforms in the pension service are commended.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Discussing the Mormon question in Utah the president says: There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair name. Since the people upholding polygamy in our territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons in the country.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

"The agricultural interests of the country," the president says, "demands just recognition and liberal encouragement. Legislation for protection of our live stock against disease is recommended. If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this provision. I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and I commend to the consideration of congress the suggestions contained in the report of the commissioner of agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficiency of this department.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the report of the civil service commission, the president says: "It contains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed during the last year, and much valuable information on this subject. I am inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country, than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law regulates only a part of subordinate public positions throught the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of competitive examination and gives large direction to the commissioners as to character of examination and many other matters conceded with its execution. These rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness, and with as little irritation as possible. But, of course, no relation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to a system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places, exhibited to voters of the land, and promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. Evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, support of principle, desire for public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare, would nearly be banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggle for the possession of office and public place.

Civil service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of the conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change. Parties seem to be necessary, and will long continue to exist; nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages, not disconnected with office-holding, which follow party supremacy, while partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this nor does it require that those in subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be retained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of applicants who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work. The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent the supplying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus in both these phases is seen the benefit to the public service, and people who desire good government having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without a protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge. And this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the civil service commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensuaate to their important duties."

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

"The presentation of a law relating to succession to the presidency in the event of the death, disability or removal of both president and vice president is such as to require an immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the vice president and vacancies at same time in all other offices, the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such condition of affairs should not be permitted."

THE CONCLUSION.

In conclusson, the president says:

"I commend to wise care and thoughtful attention of congress the needs, welfare, and aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims, is to violate the peoples' trust and betray the peoples' interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us a place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our loved land." GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 8, 1885.

MR. BLAINE.

How He Was at Home and Yet Not at Home to a Reporter.

A correspondent sent by the New York World to Augusta, Me., to interview Hon. James G. Blaine concerning the effect of Mr. Hendricks's death, telegraphed the World that he went to Mr. Blaine's house four times. The first time he was told that Mr. Blaine was out riding, the second time that he had not returned, the third time the bell was not answered, but on the fourth visit he was admitted to the parlor. Miss Maggie Blaine came into the parlor. What transpired is thus told by the reporter:

She looked him straight in the face and said:

"Papa has gone out and will not return until after Thanksgiving."

The correspondent was not certain, since he had seen papa an hour before, whether he had started out to make a day of it, as it were. So he repeated:

"Out? Out of town, do you mean?"

"Yes"—hesitatingly.

"Did he leave suddenly? I saw him a little while ago."

"He went away some time today, I do not know just when."

"He received my message, did he?"

"Yes," abstractedly, "but he has gone away."

Here was a delightful situation for even the most callous correspondent. A woman, young and pretty too, in her own parlor tells you that a man whom you are morally certain is in the next room is not only not in the house, but not even in the town. Contradiction would be outragious, argument absurd and entirely impertinent. There was nothing left but to go and not stand upon the order. The correspondent turned to leave, but Miss Blaine desired him to wait until she had found the message which he had left for her father at his first call. He protested that it was of no account or import, but she insisted and he acquiesced. A very conscientious search under the candelabra, through the card case on the piano, in the vases failed to discover the missing paper. Miss Blaine went to inquire of the servants, but they had not seen it. She then went to the library, which is known in Augusta as Mr. Blaine's den, and returned after some minutes to the parlor, separated from the one in which the correspondent was tarrying by a screen of [illegible] to design. He started to assist her and just as he passed the screen Miss Blaine lifted a Chelsea vase from the mantel, and lo! there was the note. It was handed him (the note, not the vase), together with the last card he had surrendered, and he turned to make his first exit from the Blaine residence. As the correspondent stood in the hall to adjust his neck wrap (these Maine winds fairly teem with pneumonia) he saw the Hon. James G. Blaine looking at him from behind a pair of plush portieres—that is, he saw his nose, one eye and part of his beard, but 'twas quite enough.

The Coffee Hot Enough.

From the Cuthbert, Ga., Liberal.

A friend of ours who is fond of coffee—very fond of coffee—was one day sipping a cup of the beverage that had been especially prepared for him by his better half to cure a headache of which he was complaining. It was good, better possibly than usual. He said, "Wife, when I die I want you to put some parched coffee in my coffin." "Never mind, my dear," said she, "there'll be no use in parching it. It will be hot enough to parch it there." He finished the cup in silence.

A New Kind of a Face.

From the Lumpkin, Ga., Independent.

Our clever sheriff is now the champion rat catcher of America. Without a sinister expression or a twitch in the muscles of his coriaceous face he solemnly affirms that with a couple of scrub dogs he caught and killed in one barn, a five-bushel basket full of large rats, and 900 over, at one inning. Those that escaped, packed themselves so tightly in the hollow of a decayed sill that when they began to breathe the sill was busted wide open.

TUTT'S
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From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "**scavengers of the system,**" producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

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MACON MOSAICS.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS PICKED UP BY CORRESPONDENT.

In the Courts—Mr. Jemison Still Improving—Serious Accident to a Lady—Fred Warde Coming—A Blue-Eyed Waif—East Macon Car Line—Catholic Celebration—Personals.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—A considerable crowd collected about the recorder's courtroom this morning. The great attraction was Asle Vongen, the tramp. He is not a German, but a Norwegian. The first report was that he was Robinson Crusoe, then some said he was Rip Van Winkle; but a gentleman who is good authority in such matters, said he was "Santa Claus," and that Christmas was all broke up. The Norseman was given $10 or twenty days, and received the cruel sentence without emotion.

James Wilson was brought up on the same charge, (vagrancy) but he made a pretty good defense, claimed to be from Atlanta, and a member of the Caledonian club; bakers and cooks, which he said undertakes to support its members when they become impecunious and out of work. James is a brawn and bonnie Scot, of an honest countenance, and he is now en route for the south, through the kindness of Recorder Patterson, who relieved him of further embarassment on condition that he "get work or git out."

William White, while under the influence of liquor, playfully pulled at the bottom of a ladder on the top of which was a man at work. A niche in the wall prevented a catastrophe, and with wishes of better behavior next time, the recorder assessed him $15 and bowed him out.

Tom Bryant drives a hack and appears to be an average good negro. A man got out of his hack on Cotton avenue last night, and was moving off when Tom asked for his fare. The man demurred, some cuss words ensued, and a blow or two. Tom was arrested and the real offender skipped. No case was made against Tom and he left with flying colors.

Monday night Officer Hollis found a string of rubber shoes hanging out in front of Lyon & Cline's store, and as it is too early in the season for Santa Claus the officer took charge of them, and this morning they were returned to the rightful owners.

City Court.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—In the city court today Judge Harris called the case of Jonas W. Flowers, charged with assault and battery. Jonas, through his counsel, asked for a jury, which modest request was granted. The first case ever tried in this court by a jury came up this morning. The case was Dan Nickerson, charged with simple larceny. Twelve of his peers decided that Dan was not guilty of stealing the watermelon, as was alleged, and he went on his way rejoicing.

J. W. Allen was accused of selling mortgaged property, but after a patient hearing Judge Harris decided that Allen was not guilty.

Joe Pell came up with an allegation pending against him of assault and battery. The hearing was deferred till Thursday.

Last week J. R. Downing was convicted of gaming with a minor during the state fair, and this morning he received for his portion, six months in the chaingang or a fine of $100 and costs. Peaches will be ripening when he comes home again, unless the reads are forthcoming.

Tomorrow the vexatious case of Sallie Birdsong, Joe Loring, et al., charged with riotous conduct, will come up. A string of witnesses long enough to drive the court bailiffs into jim-jams, has been summoned.

For Thursday 17th instant the case of Nias Redding vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, suit for damages, is set for trial.

Her Cows.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—A funny little episode in connection with the impounding ordinance, grew out of the attempt of Officer Winters to drive some trespassing cows from East Macon to the pound. He pressed into service several boys who were eager for the sport, and all went well until the eastern entrance of the city bridge was reached. Here two of the cows rebelled, and while the herdsmen were trying to force them through, a woman came rushing across the street, separated her only too willing cows from the herd, and with the speed of a rocket swept across the flat towards the tunnel under the railroad embankment. The boys set out in pursuit, encouraged by the officer, but it was a fruitless chase. The good woman never halted until her cows were landed safely beyond the city limits, where neither fruit stands nor gardens tempt, nor officers break through and impound.

Catholic Celebrations.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Friday was the feast of the immaculate conception of the blessed Virgin Mary, and high mass was sung by Father McCafferty, assisted by Fathers Semmes Clifford, Colbert and McConville. The service was very interesting and impressive. The holy sacrament was removed from the repository and placed in the tabernacle. The pupils of Mt. De Sales academy were in attendance, in their picturesque attire with black veils, and the dedication and blessing of the new and handsome marble altar, the gift of Mother Angela as a thankoffering to the blessed Virgin Mary occurred at the close of the feast. Mt. De Sales academy is in a flourishing condition just now, and the church has renewed cause for rejoicing. Yesterday occurred the Feast of St. Ambrose, which was observed with the usual interesting ceremonies.

A Blue Eyed Baby Waif.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Near eleven o'clock Monday night, Isaac Mack, who lives near Beasley's crossing, on the Atlanta division of the Central railroad, reported to Watchman Chapman, at the station house, that he had found a baby in his yard. He arrived home at a late hour, and opening the gate he heard the cries of a child that he soon discovered in a bundle on the ground near by. It was very young, perhaps a day old, and had blue eyes, and from the best could be learned was a white child. Mack and his wife had the little waif bottled and warmly bathed in a trice, and today the police have been trying to ferret the mystery that surrounds the parentage of this little deserted child.

Ho! For East Macon.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—The corporation street force are busily engaged in cutting down the banks and grading up the roadbed of Walnut and Fifth streets for the street car line. Tracklaying will begin at once. The turn out from the Walnut street line will be near the corner of Walnut and Fifth. The track will be laid along Fifth through the city bridge, and there will be a turn out at either end of the latter so that the cars may cross as do other vehicles, keeping to the right going and coming. This will be a great convenience to East Macon folks, saving the long tramp to and from their places of business and residences.

Punch Blue's 'Possum Hunt.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Not content with running in divers law-breakers, sundry tramps and unruly town cows, the police authorities held a consultation yesterday and the ways and means committee decided on a little scheme to vary the monotony of their daily routine. Everybody appeared to be on duty except Clerk Blue, and he was detailed to seek the haunts of the wiley possum, and a bet was offered that his search would prove possumless. Mr. Blue took the bet, and last night he quietly wended his way towards the adjacent forest, and in a phenomenally short time reappeared at headquarters with a real live possum. The boy from whom he purchased the animal has not yet been discovered.

Mr. Sam Jemison's Case.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Sam Jemison is thought to be much better, and will in all probability recover from his dangerous wounds, to the delight of many sympathizing friends.

Mrs. Strohecker and her little boy, wife and son of the other unfortunate victim of this deplorable tragedy are in the city. They have the sympathies of the community in this sad affair.

E. R. McDonald, arrested as Strohecker's accomplice, seems to be well connected, his father and mother being people of wealth and influence in Montgomery, Ala. It is said that the pistol, marked "G," which Strohecker used, was not the property of McDonald, but will be claimed by its proper owner when the case comes up for trial.

Superior Court.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—The case of Capital bank vs. R. B. Hall is being tried today. For Monday the following have been set for trial; Cicero W. Denby vs. T. G. Hult; foreclosure of mechanics and constructor's lien. Thomas J. Loring vs. Sallie Loring; divorce. M. J. Hatcher & Co., appellants, vs. D. B. Lumsden, appellant, appeal from justice court. German Security bank vs. First National bank; appeal from justice court. William J Wiley, plaintiff in fifa, vs. J. C. Brooks and Mrs. J. C. Brooks, claimant; foreclosure of mortgage. R. S. Lanier and W. B. Hall, receivers, vs. Edward Long; foreclosure of mortgage.

A Conspicuous Conflagration.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—The woods on Bank's mount, in Twiggs county, some nine miles southeast of here, have been burning for several days. At night the blaze is plainly visible from Fort Hawkins hill, East Macon, but from the business part of the city there is only the deep red reflection of the fire visible, and it looks like it might be an incipient fire in the suburbs of the city.

Hurt by a Horse.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. J. Totten, who lives on High street, has [illegible] horse of which she is very proud. Sunday [illegible] out as usual to amuse herself fondling the pet, and either in a vicious whim or a little over boisterous spirit of playfulness, the horse caught her dress in his teeth and threw her to the earth. She struck a rock and her hip was injured, from which she has been suffering a good deal since. No serious results are apprehended. Mrs. Totten is about 45 years old.

Fred Warde.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—The sale of tickets for Fred Warde in Damon and Pythias is something phenomenal. Already seats are sold away down as low as "L," and in the dress circle there are a great many crossed out. Fred Warde comes well recommended, and as the performances, Damon and Pythias on the 9th, and Virginius on the 10th, are given for the benefit of the Academy of Music, theater-goers have a double reason for attending them. Crowded houses will undoubtedly be the result.

A Stray Child.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Late this evening County Commissioner Amason found a little five-year-old boy wandering about the city. He was taken to headquarters, and Chief Wyly learned that his name was Walker. He said his mother was in the circus. Diligent search failed to find her. Finally he was taken to the residence of Mr. Poole, on Cherry street, who was found to be his grandfather.

Highwaymen's Hegira.

MACON, December 8.—[Special.]—Advance scouts of the great tramp army report that the grand army of the impecunious is swinging its way towards the land where the orange blossoms blow, and that Macon is to be honored by a call from the members of this brotherhood of independent gentlemen of leisure.

Hoffman's Circus

MACON, December 8.—[Special,]—Hoffman's dime circus drew a good, large crowd at the opening Monday night. Everybody went away pleased with the performance; and really, a man may get more than ten cents worth of fun out of a dime investment in this circus. The songs, dances and dialogues are very good indeed.

Chasing a Thief.

MACON, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dunwoody was alarmed by a thief stealing a turkey from under the house tonight. Her husband was sent for, and the police took a two-mile heat after the thief, but failed to capture him.

Change of Schedule.

MACON, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—The passenger train for Columbus that formerly left on the Central railroad at 7:15, now leaves at 10:15, three hours later. The passenger train that left at 10:05 a.m. is changed to 10, five minutes earlier.

Visitors.

MACON, December 8. — [Special.]— John Walker, J G Wallace and C E Collins, Butler; I Sweetman, Columbus; M Jacobs, J C Vigal, E D Wesend and J W Rogers, Atlanta; W W Chapman, Vienna; W H Thurman, Forsyth; R S Corry, Rome; T A Middlebrooks, Florida; E W Ennis, Milledgeville; Elvin Yawn and J G Pencock, Vienna; Walter S Johnson and Frank B Young, New Brunswick, N S; M Cohen and C Sipman, Montezuma; W H Cater, Savannah; E T Miller and B Holmes, Augusta; J M Few, Madison; G H Mooney, Griffin; Mr and Mrs J H Allen, Eatonton; H R Harris, Barnesville; A W Semmes, Albany; J T Waterman, Griffin; J S Murray and J T Troutman, Fort Valley; M C Cabaniss, Forsyth; are in the city.

THE NEWS FROM ATHENS.

The Wife of Mayor-Elect Reaves Dangerously Ill—Other Dots.

ATHENS, Ga., December 8.—Mrs. R. K.—[Special.]—Reaves is lying at the point of death at her mother's, Mrs. Powell, near High Shoals. Mr. Reaves has been summoned to his wife's bedside.

A movement was inaugurated today to establish a room over Mandeville's jewelry store, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association, where the young men of Athens can spend their evenings. An elegant library and other means of amusement will be purchased. In one hour yesterday nearly $200 was subscribed.

John R. Tuck, superintendent of the Clarke county pauper farm, has been removed by a committee investigating the same, and Mr. Stansil Barnick will take charge on January 1st. The committee has not reported as yet.

The news was brought to Mr. R. K. Reaves this afternoon that the ginhouse, sawmill and a large lot of cotton belonging to the High Shoals factory had been burned this morning. The gin and sawmill were the finest in the county, having been lately fitted up with new machinery.

Colonel T. J. Whitehead, agent of the late Texas Endowment association, after a rich harvest in Tennessee, skipped with the funds just before the concern went to pieces. Lawyers say that all who secured loans from the association can be sued on their notes and must refund the money.

CUT TO DEATH.

Knife Work in Decatur County—Bainbridge Gossip.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—North of us several miles, during the close of last week, Mr. Carter Donelson cut to death, it is thought, Mr. Charles W. Josey. A severe cut in the back exposes the lung to view. His face and neck is literally carved up. The weapon was a pocket knife, and the cause jealousy. Josey was a hired hand on Donelson's farm. At the time the first cut was given Josey was talking with Mrs. Donelson at the well. Donelson, with stealthy tread, approached from behind and commenced cutting him with a knife.

Bishop Beckwith preached an able sermon to a large congregation at the Baptist church Sunday. Miss Nellie Raney was confirmed. Rev. Mr. Martin assisted the bishop.

A TRAGEDY NEAR THOMASTON,

Bob Raines Kills Gabe Hayes—The Municipal Election.

THOMASTON, December 8.—[Special.]—Bob Raines shot and killed Gabe Hayes last Sunday night near Hootenville, in this county. Both were white men, and were drinking.

In the municipal election here yesterday the ticket known as the dry ticket was elected without opposition: B. D. Hardaway, mayor; J. C. Thompson, G. W. T. Hannah, C. B. Andrews, J. T. Tisinger, councilmen.

Assault with Intent to Murder.

LAWRENCEVILLE, December 8.—[Special.]—Sam Holmes, a prominent white man of Snellville, has been arrested charged with assault with intent to murder, upon a negro boy, who says Holmes came home drunk and began beating him upon his head with a fire-poker, and after he managed to get out of the bed, where he was asleep, threw him in the fire. Liquor the cause.

A Young Lady Loses Her Arm.

DAWSONVILLE, Ga., December 8.—[Special.] Miss Maggie Elliott, a daughter of D. W. Elliott, living near the Forsyth and Dawson line, met with a most serious accident the other day. While engaged in feeding a cotton gin, her right arm was caught in the gin, and so mangled that amputation became necessary. This was performed by Drs. H. C. Thompson, S. T. Looper and J. M. Williams; also Dr. Charlie J. Thompson. She is doing well.

Child Burned to Death.

BUCHANAN, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—One day last week, while warming at a fire built in the cotton field, the clothing of a little daughter of Mr. Alfred Minsure caught fire and burned her so badly that she died in a short time. Mr. Minsure lives on Walker's creek near Tallapoosa.

The University Elections.

ATHENS, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—The Demosthenian society of the university elected J. H. Blount, Jr., R. D. Meader and C. F. Rice, editors of the Reporter for January and February and J. J. Reynolds business manager. The Phi Kappas selected J. W. Grant, C. H. Herty and E. P. Upshaw as editors and A. G. Cassells business manager. All elected are well qualified.

A Runaway Match.

CUMMING, December 8.—[Special.]—Bright and early Sunday morning, the portly and distinguished Justice Geo. E. Sims, of this place, tied a knot that is to everlastingly bind Albert Castleberry and Mary Holbrook for life. It was a "runaway match." The contracting parties live some distance in the country.

The Weather and Hog Crop.

NASHVILLE, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—We are in the midst of a freeze—28 degrees thermometer; very dry. Oats late sown are killed, we fear. No likelihood of rain—earth dried up. Cane and potatoes frosted; cholera in fattening hogs still raging. Pork crop will be short.

Cumming Personals.

CUMMING, December 8.—[Special.]—Mr. J. E. Hudson was ordained a Baptist minister yesterday. He leaves today for Florida.

Mr. Charles Hudson, of this place, has recently accepted a situation in the house of D. H. Dougherty, of your city.

Many of our citizens are moving west. Several are going to Florida, among them Mr. Dock Kelley.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Muscogee Superior Court—Ginhouse Burned—A German at the Perry House.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—Muscogee superior court was engaged all of today in the trial of the case of the state vs. the David negroes, charged with poisoning the Bigger family. The jury retired at four o'clock, and at a late hour tonight had not agreed upon a verdict.

The ginhouse on the plantation of Mr. F. J. Mott, at Daur, Ala., was destroyed by fire last night. Four bales of cotton, belonging to Banks Shofferd, were burned. There was no insurance.

A grand carnival and masquerade ball will be given at the pavilion Friday night.

Lumpkin nominated a municipal ticket last night as follows: Mayor, J. B. Richardson; aldermen, A. H. Simpson, J. E. Carter, M. L. Everett, A. J. Fort, J. L. Wimberly; for marshal, A. W. Griffis.

One of the most fashionable and enjoyable germans of the season was given at the Perry house tonight, by the young ladies. They adopted the leap year style of escorting the young gentlemen.

There was a small fire at McDaniel's wagon yard tonight, but no damage of consequence was done.

At the meeting of the public school trustees tonight, the superintendent reported 1,561 pupils in attendance.

The central line of boats has entered into the rate war on the river, and things promise to be lively for a while. They are offering to bring cotton from Hutchinson's Landing on the Flint river to this city for ten cents a bale. They are also offering a remarkably low rate for through cotton from the same landing to northern and eastern points.

The case of the state vs. J. R. Hobbs of Taylor county, charged with forgery, has been set for trial in Muscogee superior court on Monday, the 21st.

The prohibitionists of Browneville and Girard are trying to wipe out whisky by persuading freeholders not to sign the petitions of whisky dealers for licenses.

MITCHELL SUPERIOR COURT.

Business Transacted During Court Week—Convictions and Sentences.

CAMILLA, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—This day two weeks ago the superior court of Mitchell county was opened by Judge B. B. Bower. The civil docket commanded his attention up to Friday of the first week. The criminal docket was taken up Saturday morning. Monday morning it was resumed. The convictions were: Cy Holloway, colored, charge; assault to murder; verdict guilty of stabbing, not in his own defense; sentence, twelve months in chaingang, to be discharged on payment of $75 and costs. Doyal Bussey; colored, pleaded not guilty to a charge of gaming; verdict guilty; twelve months on chaingang, or $40 and costs. Jack Crosby, tried for sheep stealing; verdict guilty; sentence, twelve months on chaingang, six months in county jail. Out of the trial of some six or seven whites for this offense he was the only one convicted.

Sam Kierce, white, charge assault and battery, pleaded guilty; six months in chaingang, $10 and costs.

Bob Jones, Lewis Ross, Alex Jones, John Owens and John Davis, colored troopers, filed pleas of guilty to gaming. The court was merciful, and each was charged $20 and costs, or in default six months in the chaingang.

A negro boy, Shuman Bryant, had to pay $20 and costs, or go to chaingang for six months, for carrying a pistol concealed to its owner.

Thursday evening Judge Bower gave way to Judge A. H. Hansell, who took up a case against Israel Maples, Jr., a prominent citizen of Mitchell, charged with the murder of Ruben Newsom. This case occupied the balance of the week, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the jury deciding the accused acted in self-defense.

The state was represented by Solicitor W. N. Spence and O. G. Gurley. The defendant by McIntyre & McIntyre and Hon. W. R. Hammond, of Thomasville. Judge Bower was disqualified.

SAVANNAH NEWS.

The Prohibition Movement—Death of a Negro in Jail.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—At a large gathering at Asbury Methodist church, colored, last night, the first start of the prohibition movement was made. The liveliest interest was manifested by the negroes. Speeches made by Revs. Melton and Hannett, of Atlanta. The novelty of the thing will take with these people, but it is not believed the movement will reach anything like the excitement in Atlanta.

Laura Seabrook, a colored woman, who had separated from her husband, was found dead last night in her house, on the Louisville road, six miles from here. There were marks on her throat, and a suspicion aroused as to foul play. The coroner went out to the place today, and is investigating the matter.

James Bristow was dangerously cut, in a saloon by another negro, whom he refused to treat, not knowing him. The assailant escaped.

All the building associations in the city will unite in a memorial to council to modify the present fire limits, so as to permit the erection of wooden buildings.

Henry Whitfield, the negro who was in jail under sentence of death, died last evening. He was convicted of arson in setting fire to the residence of F. A. Exley.

Heard Superior Court.

FRANKLIN, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—An adjourned term of the superior court convened here today to try the case of the state against John W. Smith, A. J. Smith and A. S. King, charged with the murder of Bonner Barker. The court was opened at one o'clock in the afternoon and the case at once called. The state announced ready and elected to try John W. Smith first. He moved to continue but the court, after hearing the evidence, overruled the motion and ordered the case to proceed. There had been five jurors selected up to the hour of adjournment. There is great interest in the case and it will be stubbornly fought on both sides. It is generally believed that the murder was a most brutal one and that, unless Smith can produce evidence not now known of, he will scarcely miss the gallows. There appear for the state, H. M. Reid, solicitor general; A. H. Cox, of Atlanta, and J. B. Merrill, of this place, and for the defense, W. C. Adamson and C. P. Gordon, of Carrollton; Judge Buchanan, of Newnan, and Gartrell & Ladsden, by Mr. Ladsden, of Atlanta. It will be remembered that this is the case where, on December 31st, 1884, late in the evening, the defendants went to the home of Bonner Barker and into his lot where he was engaged feeding his stock, when John W. Smith, after a short quarrel with Barker, shot him dead in cold blood in the presence of his wife, who was pleading for his life. This is the state's side of the case and by the state it is claimed that the other defendants were standing by "aiding and abetting." It is not known what reply Smith will make as he waived committal trial.

A Conyer's Enterprise,

CONYERS, Ga., December 8.—[Special.—The Conyers Oil and Fertilizer Co. met today in the courthouse and organized by electing the Hon. W. L. Peek president. They also elected a board of directors.

A committee was appointed to select a location for the works and to purchase machinery. A charter is to be secured at once providing for a capital of not less than $50,000.

Everything is to be transacted on a cash basis. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic. The outlook is very encouraging. With such a man as Colonel Peek at the head of the institution, it is bound to be a success.

A Schooner Sunk.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The United States signal service station at Smithville, N. C., reports, via Wilmington, N. C., that the American schooner Paragon, Captain Balance, from Charleston, S. C., to Washington, N. C., with phosphates, sunk in a gale sixty miles off Cape Fear, the night of 5th, inst. Captain and her crew of two men were picked up by German bark St. Joseph, which arrived at Smithville this morning.

Gainesville's Election.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—The quietest municipal election ever held in Gainesville has just closed. The ticket selected by the mass meeting of October was today elected without opposition. George W. Walker was elected mayor; Howard Thompson, K. L. Boon, and S. B. Appleby, councilmen. Only 126 votes were polled against more than 500 last year. Our citizens congratulate themselves on escaping the repetition of the bitter contest of last year.

Marriage of a Mayor.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—This afternoon at 5 o'clock his honor Mayor Robert H. May was married to Mrs. Alice Crumpton, and congratulations are numerous among his friends.

Mayor May is about sixty but looks hardly forty. Father McNally, of St. Patrick's church, performed the ceremony.

M. DeLesseps' Twelfth Child.

PARIS, December 8.—M. DeLesseps will start for Panama early in January. He expects the birth of his twelfth child next week.

The Rosadalis Remedy.

Rosadalis is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the blood. It has no equal for the cure of nervous disorders. Read this: "I would like to bear testimony to the merits of Rosadalis, by saying that some eight years ago I was totally prostrated and could get no relief from our family physician; but after taking one bottle of Rosadalis, I became entirely restored to health. I now weigh 175 pounds, but when I first took your medicine I weighed only 130. I cheerfully recommend it to all and especially to those afflicted with nervous debility. MRS. A. A. MARON, Baltimore, Md."

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

BLAKELY, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—About a week ago our whole town was thrown into sorrow over the announcement that Dr. J. H. Etheridge, the son of Mrs. Judge Fryer, was dead. He was raised here, and was universally beloved and considered as a most promising young man. At the time of his death he was a prominent physician of Apalachicola, Fla. His corpse, accompanied by several gentlemen from that town, was brought here and buried with great solemnity by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member. His almost heart broken mother has the sympathy of all. Dr. E. also lived at one time at Eatonton, where he had many friends who will be sorry to learn of his death.

A Car-Coupler Crushed.

ROME, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—Eugene Walker, a colored car-coupler engaged in the East Tennessee yards over in East Rome, while coupling cars yesterday afternoon, got caught between two cars, and was fearfully mashed. It is not known whether his injuries will prove fatal or not.

The steamer, Mitchell, now runs the Oostanaula as high up as Carter's landing on regular schedule time, and is building up a fine trade in that river for Rome.

Six Weeks of Suffering.

Mr. J. G. McCall, general agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, San Francisco, Cal., suffered for six weeks with a severe cough. A few doses of Red Star Cough Cure gave him immediate relief and by the time he took half a bottle his cough was entirely gone. It costs only twenty-five cents a bottle.

MR. TALMAGE'S tabernacle now has 3,272 members.

Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

MME. JANAUSCHEK was born in Prague in 1832, and is 53 years old.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

ON Roberts Island, on the Pacific coast, a 400 acre tract of peat is burning fiercely.

THERE are 3,100 saloons in San Francisco, which yield a yearly revenue to the city of $208,510.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

For Lemons or Lime Juice,

is a superior substitute, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

GOVERNOR-ELECT FORAKER, of Ohio, is picking out young men to fill the official positions under him.

Why do I Suffer?

Why do physicians fail to give me relief? These enquiries are fully answered and remedies prescribed in the new medical work published by the Peabody Medical Institute. Just glance at the advertisement in another column.

THE veteran Major Ben Perley Poore will begin next week his fifty-ninth year as a newspaper correspondent in Washington.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's pile remedy, which acts directly upon the parts effected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua O. Sold by Sharp Bros., C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

IN Kentucky there are 381 grain and 435 fruit distilleries—a total of 816—the fifth district, in which Louisville is situated, being responsible for 201 of them.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction. Sold by Sharp Bros., C. O. Tyner and Stillman & Co. The druggist leads all competition. They sell Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup because its the best medicine on the market for coughs colds, croup and primary consumption. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sharp Bros. C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local irritation and inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
DURHAM. N. C.. U. S. A.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

There is no end to the novelties displayed in the jewelry store of MR. A. F. PICKERT. New and pretty designs in clocks, bronzes, silverware, art goods, diamonds, watches, and jewelry of every description, are constantly changing places. There has been quite a demand for these goods, and no wonder!

YOU SEE NO OLD STOCK.

Everything is at rock bottom everybody is vantage of this new and is sold prices, so that able to take advantage opportunity.

Just think! A solid, 14 karat gold hunting case

Ladies' Watch for $15,

and everything else at proportionate low prices. Be sure and call at No. 5 Whitehall, st, before making your purchases and see the inducements offered by

A. F. PICKERT,
The Jeweler.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—MARY MERCER, guardian of Teresa and Maggie Mercer, minors, has applied for exemption of personalty out of estate of E. Mercer, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 28th day of December, 1885, at my office.
2t W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary

HEMORRHOIDS

Blind, Bleeding and Itching, Positively Cured by Cuticura.

A WARM bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, will instantly allay the intense itching of the most aggravated case of Itching Piles. This treatment, combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constipation and remove the cause, will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail.

ITCHING PILES.

I was taken for the first time in my life with Blind Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. One application relieved the itching and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that in cases of Itching Piles the price of the CUTICURA is of no account. From an unsolicited quarter.
O. C. KIBBY.
Concord, New Haven.

ITCHING PILES.

I began the use of your CUTICURA remedies when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion, of these remedies.
F. N. MARTIN.
Virdun, Illinois.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA remedies and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great.
AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.
Higgston, Ga.

SPLENDID SATISFACTION.

CUTICURA REMEDIES have given splendid satisfaction to those of my customers who have had occasion to use them.
HENRY GERMANN, Druggist.
Quincy, Illinois,

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

TIRED MUSCLES Strengthened, Pain Annihilated, Inflammation subdued, and Malarial and Epidemic Diseases Prevented by that infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c. wky sun we

CROMPTON CORSETS ARE THE BEST

LADIES OF ATLANTA WANTING CORSETS

Should ask for goods made by

CROMPTON CORSET CO.,

And by so doing get a good article, and at the same time support an industry giving work to our own people. su we

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES.
OVER 400,000 IN USE.

Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

A. P. TRIPOD,

Painters' Supplies,

WINDOW GLASS

Lubricating Oils, Etc.

13 BROAD STREET.

UNPARALLELED OFFER!

DEMOREST'S THE BEST Of all the Magazines.

CONTAINING Stories, Poems and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific and Household matters.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

We propose to give considerable attention to the Grand Prohibition Party movement as one of the most important and live moral issues of the day.

Each copy of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine" contains A Coupon Order, entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured.

Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon and you will certainly subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value. [Vol. 22, 1886]

W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such is probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50 or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom the Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully, without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

may1—dly mon wed fri&wky

For Sale--Miscellaneous.

FOR THIRTY DAYS WE WILL OFFER AT RETAIL a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Accordeons and Notions for Holiday Presents at wholesale prices. S. MAIER & CO., wholesale jewelers, 8½ Marietta st. sun&wed1m

Boarders Wanted.

HAVING RECENTLY RENTED THE ARCHER house, No. 8½ Mitchell street, I solicit from my friends and the public a share of their patronage, promising to keep clean beds and a good table at very reasonable rates. Mrs. C. E. Rushton. 1w.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM property at reasonable rates; no unnecessary delays; Alfred Gregory & Co., 24½ Peachtree st. tf

MONEY TO LOAN ON CENTRAL CITY PROPerty, at 8 per cent. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock. No. 7 North Pryor st. tf

BUYS APPROVED COMMERCIAL AND NEgotiable paper; deals in exchange, loans on collaterals and real estate; L. Snider, 16½ Whitehall. su we tf

I AM NOW PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS on choice security in Atlanta, and edge farm property in Fulton or DeKalb counties, in sums of three hundred to five thousand dollars. L. B. Nelson, Room 12, Gate City Bank.

For Sale--Real Estate.

FOR SALE AND LEASE—HOTEL IN BIRMINGham, Ala. for lease and furniture for sale, best location in the great iron growing city. Address P. O. Box 504, Birmingham, Alabama.

FOR RENT—MY NEW 7 ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY papered and painted throughout, gas and water, rent $20. Apply Louis Hess, care Moore, Marsh & Co.

For Rent--Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—NICE, 5 ROOM COTTAGE, 74 COLlins street, near Wheat street. Apply to G. M. Downs, 66 Decatur street. weds and sundays, tf

Rooms With or Without Board.

ONE PARLOR HANDSOMELY FURNISHED with large clothes' room. Other large rooms, furnishd or unfurnished, with grates and gas, with or without board, in new brick house just opened by a northern lady, at 30 Church st Terms moderate.

For Rent--Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT IN GATE City Guard armory, building on corner of Peachtree and James streets. Apply to undersigned, Henry Jackson, president board of trustees. su wed fri tf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. THE Coal Creek Mining company desire to rent their yard on Foundry street, Atlanta, to some enterprising party, who will have exclusive sale of the celebrated Black Diamond Coal in Atlanta. To the right man with small capital, inducements will be offered. For information, address Coal Creek Mining Co., Knoxville, Tenn., or Alvin B. Clark, Atlanta, Ga. Coal Creek Mining Co.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS, male or female, in every city and county in the state to sell a good paying and very desirable household article. For particulars address P. N., No. 38 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED — ADDRESS ELECTRIC Lamp & Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., for circulars, cuts and terms of the 56 candle power Marsh Electric Lamp. su we

WANTED.—AGENTS. LOCAL, SPECIAL AND general agents wanted in Georgia for the Kentucky Mutual Security Fund company. The best plan of life insurance ever presented. Liberal commission will be given to the right kind of men. Address Crawford, Clark & McCorley, superintendents of agents, 436 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. 2 wks

Auction Sales.

L. B. DAVIS. AUCTIONEER—ON WEDNESDAY morning, December 9, at 10 o'clock will resume the auction sale of a great variety of choice goods in crockery, silverware, housefurnishing line, vases, toilet and dinner sets, lamps, etc., at the Cheap Cash China Store, No. 35 Whitehall st. 2t

Business Chances.

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE—THE TWO MILLS of the Petersburg Cotton Mills, with all their machinery, tenement houses, etc., will be sold at public auction on December 15th and 16th next, at Petersburg, Va. For Catalogue and particulars apply to Alexander Hamilton, trustee and commissioner, Petersburg, Va. nov 28 d 2 w

For Sale--Books, Stationery, etc.

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution. d & w tf

A VALUABLE POSSESSION FOR EVERY MAN engaged in business is one of The Constitution's ironclad note books. The notes waive all homestead rights and exemptions and the garnishment of wages. We send a book of 100 notes upon receipt of 60 cents, or 50 notes for 35 cents. Address The Constitution. d&w

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution. tf

Help Wanted---Male.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK. Single man preferred, Apply to Rankin & Co., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—A GOOD BOILER MAKER. McCombs, Taylor & Co., Atlanta Machine Works. 2t

WANTED—INSTALMENT BOOK CANVASSERS, good salary or commission. Apply, 15 North Pryor street. tf

TEACHER WANTED—A TEACHER IS WANTED to take charge of the Southwest Georgia agricultural college, at Cuthbert, Ga. He will be expected to take the school upon its merits, and look to regular rates of tuition for compensation. Address, Rev. J. R. Owen, secretary. dec 8 4t

Help Wanted---Female.

TWO GIRLS WHO ARE EXPERIENCED FOLDers can find employment at the Constitution Job Office.

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, OF EXPERIENCE, for vocal and instrumental music in Georgia Methodist Female College, Covington, Ga. Term begins January 4. State salary required. Forward applications with testimonials to the president, Homer Wright, Covington, Ga. w fr su

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IN city or country to work for us at their own homes, daytime or evening. The business is light pleasant, and easily done, no canvassing or peddling, good salary paid to smart workers who devote full time to it, steady employment furnished all the year round. Address at once, Frank Eaton, Manager, Boston, Mass., Box 5153. Dec 6 7t

Situations Wanted--Male.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE NORTH WOULD like to purchase a small interest in a well established business. Address W. X. L., care Constitution office. 1wk

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPer, of 12 years' experience, a position. Best of reference furnished. Address S. Y. L. care office Atlanta Constitution. 1w

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO BUY 200 SHARES JAMES'S bank stock. L. Snider, 16½ Whitehall. tf

WANTED—1000 FAMILIES TO CALL FOR trial packages Bacot's Best Liver pills, at Mitchell drug store of L. H. Bradfield or Magnus & Higtower.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf

Phonographer.

T. A. TRAMENELL, PHONOGRAPHER, (FORmerly over Schumann's,) is located at 31½ Peachtree street, and is prepared to serve satisfactorily all patrons of the Phonographic profession. su-we

Found.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. OWNER CAN have by proving property, paying expense of this advertisement. Call at office of electric baths, room 71, James building, between 4 and 6 p. m. G. W. D. Patterson.

For Sale--Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A MULE AT A BIG BARGAIN. Apply to Seiple & Son.

Wanted--Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—BY RELIABLE PARTIES AT A LOW rent, a nice 6 or 7 room house (with gas preferred.) Address, with price, "House," care Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock a. m.: Local rains; southerly winds, shifting to southwesterly; warmer in northern portion; slight change in temperature in southern portion; colder on Thursday. East Gulf States, local rains, followed by colder, clearing weather; winds shifting to north and west; higher barometer.

THE caucussing in Washington has practically resulted in an agreement all around to pass a bill placing members of the cabinet in the line of presidential succession. There will also be an attempt to change the rules of the house, and the republicans will make the Mexican pensions bill, as amended last winter, a party question. Mr. Reed is to be the minority leader in the house, assisted by Mr. Hiscock.

THE bulletins of the signal office show that the great November storm originated in the central west. The storm of November 5 originated in the Indian territory; that of the 11th started in the Missouri valley as did the one of the 17th. The destructive storm of the 21st was developed in western Kansas. It first moved southeasterly until it reached Tennessee on the 22d. It then changed its course northeasterly, and in sixteen hours had reached the Chesapeake bay. On the 26th a storm arose in Texas, and moved slowly eastward, reaching the Atlantic coast on the 29th.

The President's Message.

The message of President Cleveland, which is published in another column, is a very strong document, and is well worth a careful perusal. As the message of the first democratic president for twenty-five years, it reflects great credit upon the party in the choice of its leader, and shows that he fully merits the confidence and trust of the whole people. As the president of a great country he has proven himself fully capable of discharging with eminent ability the duties of his high office. The unrest and anxiety which followed his inauguration has given away, even among his political opponents, to a feeling of confidence and security, and a general faith in the honesty of purpose and patriotism of motive of the chief executive.

The most prominent topic of the message, is the president's treatment of the silver question, in which he urges a suspension of silver coinage.

He deems a reduction of revenue expedient and necessary, and deals at length with our foreign relations, urging congress to recast the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with our national interests. He devotes considerable space to the reports of the several cabinet officers. He thinks that our navy should be made more efficient, and asks congress to consider the question. As to Mormonism, he urges the enforcement of the existing laws directed against it. The civil service laws are highly commended and the system heartily indorsed. He calls the attention of congress to the inadequacy of the law regulating the presidential succession, and asks for remedial legislation concerning it. Other questions of minor importance are considered.

In all, the message is a notable one.

Pure Water for Atlanta.

It looks to us as if the artesian well, in spite of its supposed failure, is the biggest thing in Atlanta.

Here we have a stream of water as big as a man's arm, gushing from beneath enormous beds of granite, clear and cold. The solid piping reaches through successive stata of granite, an unbroken depth of more than five hundred feet. It is certain that every drop of water that gurgles from the spout is drawn from at least that depth; which is far below the possibility of surface poison or taint. It is as pure as the water that springs from any rock in the mountain, or that percolates though the sands of any woodland spring.

It appears to settle definitely the question of pure drinking water for Atlanta. The present well gives an abundant supply of water for a city twice as large as Atlanta. When necessary other wells can be sunk. It is the smallest objection, that it requires a constant expenditure to pump this water. Atlanta could well afford it if it cost twenty times as much.

It may be admitted that the experiment is not yet fully made. The vein may be exhausted in a short time, though the flow is undiminished after two days' pumping.

There is a tang of sulphur in the water, to some men's taste. One irreverant drinker, commenting on this, said; "I ain't surprised, for it comes from the edge of 'hell.'" Really a little taste of sulphur, certainly if only perceptible to experts, in water would not be objectionable. If the supply holds out—and it looks as if it would—the artesian well, long doubted and sneered at, will prove to be our greatest blessing and settle the only serious problem that stands between Atlanta and her future.

Indiana Building Stone.

The Indiana oolite or Bedford stone is on trial again. The government is about to erect a building at Pittsburg, and the Indiana stone, offered at a low price, is pitted against the granite of New England. Congressman Cobb, who was born near the oolite quarry, is making a brave fight on the side of the Indiana stone.

According to his statements, the hoosier building stone is the best in the world. There is no desirable quality it does not possess. It has no cleavage planes and is strong in any position. It is also elastic, and this quality permits it to adapt itself to all kinds of weather and all degrees of heat. It does not split off, and absorbs very little water; it is free of efflorescent salts, and no bitumen or iron salts drip from it. It is almost pure carbonate of lime. Under hammer and chisel it works as freely as sandstone, in one direction as well as another. It is close grained and compact. In a word, if we take Mr. Cobb's word for it, it is the cheapest and best building stone in the United States.

Mr. Cobb also furnishes a history of the great stones that the contractors are placing in our own state house. He says they are sedimentary rocks. The lime carbonate of which this kind of rock is composed was held in solution in the waters of the sub-carboniferous seas. Shellfish and corals appropriated it by absorption from the waters. As they died they became the prey of ocean storms, of waves and currents, and were pulverized to fine sand and coral mud. These residues have been reunited by the cementing bonds of carbonate of lime into the solid rock known as Indiana oolite.

The contest in Pittsburg is very warm and interesting; and whether he whips the fight or not, Mr. Cobb proposes to establish the fact that he champions the best building material in the Mississippi valley. He is fighting more for the reputation of the Indiana material than for the contract in question.

Mahone's Successor.

Neither Mr. Barbour's powers of organization nor his great services to the democracy in days of sore trial, could overcome the wave of enthusiasm that culminated in the nomination of Major John W. Daniel for United States senator. He was the candidate of the young men. He is only forty-three years old himself, and although often defeated in his political ambition, he has come out of every struggle the idol of the young democracy of his state.

The nomination of Major Daniel gives him nearly eight years of continuous congressional service. He is now a member of the house, and when the term expires he will step into Mr. Mahone's seat. This will not take place until March 4, 1887. Between this time and 1893, we will undoubtedly hear frequently and freely from the eloquent Virginian. As a speaker he will not be outranked in either house. He is also a good lawyer, and a trusted law-writer, one of his law-books, "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments," is in fact a standard authority

The people of Virginia have selected a man who will do much to revive the ancient fame of the state for brilliant statesmanship; and they will be as happy as political events can make them, when the Lynchburg orator takes the place of the little juggler from Petersburg.

A Blessing or a Curse.

When it was announced that Dr. Bradley, of Chicago, had lost his reason through the use of cocaine, everybody felt that it was a public calamity. One of the greatest needs of mankind is a convenient and perfectly safe agent that will destroy pain. When cocaine was introduced it was hailed as a godsend. The best physicians believed that it was destined to fill a long felt want. But the insanity of the Chicago physician disappointed all these bright anticipations.

It may be, however, that this single case proves nothing. Dr. Shrady and other physicians still pin their faith to cocaine. They deny that the drug has a tendency to enslave the patient, and consider it dangerous only as any drug used in excess may be dangerous. Many comparatively innocent things are positively injurious when improperly used. The doctors cite an instance of delirium tremens caused by tea. So the Bradley case may prove nothing against cocaine, except that it must not be intemperately used. The matter is further complicated by the charge that Bradley used opium. If this be true, then his insanity may be explained upon another hypothesis.

Fortunately the merits of the new remedy will not long remain in doubt. The scientists of the world feel too deep an interest in it to neglect every proper test. Their experiments will soon determine whether it is to be welcomed or rejected.

THE New York Tribune ought to revive the statement that the democratic house is about to pension confederate soldiers and pay the face value of confederate bonds. How can the Tribune pose for republican support if it doesn't call attention to the Peril of the Nation?

IT does not cost much to equip soldiers in Mexico. About two-thirds of the troops wear a uniform composed of a pair of cotton drawers and a shawl. Their rations consist mainly of beans and red pepper. These soldiers are good at marching and carrying burdens on their backs, but they have no strength in their arms and are hardly able to carry their muskets.

THE Medical Record publishes the following communication by Dr. C. C. Burke, of Texarkana, Texas, who vouches for the accuracy of the facts: "I witnessed on our streets a few days ago what seemed to me to be an impossibility, a human being eating glass, I might say by the wholesale. I had heard of the negro before he reached our town, and I, like all others, disputed his ability to eat the glass without its doing him serious injury. When he arrived in our city I witnessed his exhibition, both in private and public, and I am now thoroughly satisfied, from careful examination of his mouth and throat, before and while eating the glass, that he eats it fairly and squarely. He is not very particular to chew it fine. I saw a piece in his mouth, after he had chewed it, one-quarter by one-half inch long, made into all kinds of shapes and sizes by crushing it with his teeth. He informed me that he had been at it for twenty years, and had never had the least discomfort from its effects. He eats it in any quantity, from a small piece to a whole lamp chimney at a time, and keeps it up during the day, making his living by exhibiting his extraordinary power of eating glass."

THE literary editor of the Chicago News has discovered that Browning is the author of "Rats!" This is tomfoolery. The author was a lady.

IN Paris, the other day, M. Helm charged Dr. Blanch with bewitching and magnetizing him. He said that he had traveled all over the world trying to escape from the doctor's electric shocks. During the trial Helm sat on a gutta perch cushion to avoid being magnetized by the defendant. The judge heard the evidence and dismissed the case.

WITH an Ohio man on top in the senate, it is a wonder that the rest of the country doesn't go off on a lengthened spree.

IN order to strengthen the brain and brawn of coming generations our people must become better sleepers. Every man of tenacity must enjoy sound and long sleep. De Lesseps is a great sleeper. Gladstone has always been a good sleeper. It is true that Napoleon made out with three or four hours, but he did not live to old age. He was cut off in his prime. With improved methods of living we have doubled the average of human life within the past hundred years. Possibly it will be doubled again in another century. Moral progress has much to do with our increasing longevity. Take any of the older states and it will be found to have only ten drunkards to the one hundred of fifty years. Undoubtedly we are improving morally. With the telegraph and daily press mischief comes to light more generally than it did half a century ago, but there is less of it. Does this sound like an optimistic view? Very well, let us take an optimistic view.

We cheerfully concede that John Sherman's Miss 'Liza Pinkston has been completely vindicated.

THE Chicago News has an editorial on "Watching the Cat Jump." The difficulty is that the cat rarely jumps when anybody is watching.

PROFESSOR MONGAN, of the Central High school of St. Louis, has resigned. The professor had a habit of getting drunk and masquerading around town with a blanket wrapped around him. He imagined himself an Indian chief. It is difficult to see how anybody could object to such an innocent amusement, but the St. Louis people are hard to please. They kicked, and the professor had to go.

ONE of the most remarkable suicides reported lately is that of Mr. John Webster, near Shelby, N. C. Mr. Webster was a very modest young man. Last Friday evening when he returned from a dance the room which he had occupied for months had been given for the night to three young ladies. Unaware of this he entered the room and found two of the girls disrobed. This greatly confused him. He made profuse apologies and retired. The blunder weighed upon his mind to such an extent that he determined to kill himself rather than live to face the young ladies and the community. The friends of Mr. Webster are inclined to think he carried his modest scruples a little too far.

YOU hear of nothing else in the amusement line in Chicago but the Elks' benefit. They have a benefit seven times a week, and will probably be compelled to go to the poorhouse at last.

SIDNEY LUSKA, the new writer who has achieved a success with his first book, is twenty-six. He is a clerk in the New York surrogate's office. His office work occupies him from nine to four. He gets up every morning at two and does literary work until seven. This early literary bird is not likely to be imitated in his methods.

A CHICAGO capitalist wants to open up John Sherman as a sort of ice factory.

SPEAKING of the progress of prohibition in the south, the Chicago Times remarks that a close resemblance exists between the southerners and the New Englanders. Both are temperate, moral and religious. Our local option business seems to have caused a sudden reversal of opinion in the north and west. For years past outsiders have been denouncing us as a lawless and wicked people. They have talked about our "shotgun chivalry" and our light estimate of human life. Now, simply because we fall into line with one of the moral crusades of the hour they overwhelm us with compliments. This taffy will doubtless be discontinued when the next campaign opens. Every time we roll up a big democratic majority the republican states begin to doubt our virtues and our cleverness.

THERE is nothing about Higgins in the message, but Higgins is still there.

WE have omitted to pay our respects to Mr. E. T. Byington, who served THE CONSTITUTION so well and faithfully as its Macon correspondent, and who resigned his position when he bought an interest in the Evening News of that city. Mr. Byington is an excellent journalist and has already very much improved the Macon News. We wish Mr. Byington and his enterprising partners the fullest measure of success.

A GOOD word for slang is well enough, now and then, but the St. Louis Republican goes to the extreme when it calls it "the red arterial blood of a living language, feeding it, giving it force, and keeping it alive."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE inhabitants of Laos country, in Siam, are the laziest people in the world. They are so indolent that they do little more than collect rice enough to keep them alive.

A CONTEMPORARY suggests that one result of the prohibition success in Atlanta will be a call on the tailors hereafter to make hip-pockets big enough to accommodate pint bottles.

LORD HOTCHKISS, one of the swell cowboys of Montana, recently won a heavy wager by walking from his ranch to Miles City, a distance of twenty-two miles, in four hours and four minutes.

THE floating wash houses of the Seine, one of the picturesque features of old Paris, are to be suppressed for sanitary reasons. One paper says they "propagate cholera," but the process by which they do this is not stated.

M. ZOLA, the French novelist, must be a pleasant companion, since he is said to have put on airs enough to run a windmill, and even when he condescends to say that it is "a fine morning he acts as if he was uttering an aphorism and as i his listener was an egregious donkey.

COLONEL LAMONT is not very tall and so he sits in an office chair screwed up like a piano stool and puts his visitors in a low, ottoman-like chair, so that he looks down upon them with superiority. He still calls the president "governor," a memory of the days at Albany.

THE Princess Lohenlohe is one of the plainest women in Europe. She is tall, gaunt, has a wild blue eye, a gray head, an unfinished upper lip too short to hide her central teeth, is haughty and dresses in a peculiar manner. But she loves murderers and attends all the sensational trials.

DU PIO PICE, the last Mexican governor general of upper California, returned to his old quarters at Los Angeles soon after the country was acquired by the United States, and has lived there from that day to this. He has never been able to master a single sentence of the English language.

PREMIER BRISSON, of France, is described as a "grandson of Coligny, amended by Voltaire." He can bend, but not sacrifice. He is reserved, cold and simple in manner and it is said cannot win men to him. In domestic life he is a model, and the acme of his happiness is to be at home. He is a good writer and a fair orator.

THERE are no less than four queens of Spain now living—Isabella, mother of the late Alfonso, Amelia, wife of ex-king Amedeo of Savoy, mother of the present king of Italy, who was two years king of Spain and resigned in disgust, Christina, widow of the late king Alfonso, and Mercedes, the present queen, five years old.

BUTTE CITY, Mon., has a population of 18,000, 4,000 to 5,600 of whom are employed in the mines at $4.50 per day, while fully as many men are idle. The town supports five daily newspapers, five brass and string bands and fifteen gambling establishments, four variety theaters and one opera house, which are doing a rushing business every night.

The Washington Chronicle.

The Washington Chronicle is the name of a new paper which is to be issued weekly, commencing with the first week of the new year, in Washington, Wilkes county, the home of General Toombs. It is to be under the editorial management of Hon. C. E. Smith, to whom it will belong, and in keeping with the sound views of its editor will become one of the leading democratic weeklies of the state. Mr. Smith is well known in political circles of the state as an earnest and zealous democrat, and has been of considerable service to his party in many instances. He is well posted on current events, thoroughly familiar with matters of state interest, is very popular with his people, and is in every way fitted to conduct a journal of which they should feel proud. Among the features of the paper will be its special Atlanta correspondence, and that from other points within the territory of its readers. The subscription price will be $1.25 per year. THE CONSTITUTION wishes the Chronicle abundant success.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

THE MILLIONAIRE DIES SUDDENLY AT HIS RESIDENCE.

While Talking to President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, in His Parlor, Mr. Vanderbilt Falls Forward and Expires—Arrangements for His Funeral Being Made.

NEW YORK, December 8.—William H. Vanderbilt dropped dead at his home on Fifth avenue this afternoon at three o'clock, of paralysis of the brain.

Mr. Vanderbilt was this morning, and up to two o'clock this afternoon, apparently in perfect health and spirits. Between one and two o'clock, Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, called to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt, and remained a considerable time. While Mr. Vanderbilt was talking, Mr. Garrett, sitting on a sofa and facing the millionaire, who leaned forward in his arm chair, as was his habit when thoroughly interested, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech, that grew into an inarticulate sound. As Mr. Garrett leaned over to catch his words, Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without word or warning and fell heavily to the floor on his face. Mr. Garret sprang to his feet with an exclamation of alarm and seizing a pillow from the sofa, laid it under his friend's head. He then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, the youngest son. Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from he neighborhood responded first and was followed almost immediately by the family doctor, James McLean. Such simple restoratives as were at hand, had been hurriedly applied, but human aid was in vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke and died within a few minutes without a struggle. To all intents and purposes, he was dead the instant he fell forward upon the floor. Dr. McLean pronounced his death the result of a sudden stroke of paralysis due to the bursting of a large blood vessel at the base of the brain, of a kind that are absolutely fatal at the moment, and tated his death was as painless as it was sudden. The doctor knew his patient most intimately and promptly certified to the cause of death to avoid the unnecessary formality of a coroner's inquest and an autopsy.

The funeral will be on Friday next at ten o'clock from St. Bartholomew's church at Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, of which Rev. Dr. Cook is pastor. Mr. Vanderbilt was a vestryman in the church, to the construction of which he contributed largely. The sexton of the church was charged with the funeral arrangements. At Mr. Vanderbilt's own desire he will be interred in the family mausoleum in the Moravian cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, which has just been completed. It was one of the last acts of his life to turn over by a deed, for one dollar in hand paid of good and lawful money all the old farm property of the family on Staten Island to his youngest son, George, to do with as he desired, and for this purpose the father and son visited and went over the island together on Saturday last, incidentally inspecting also the just completed mausoleum. Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What its provisions are is not known to any one outside of, the members of the family and his confidential counsel and friend, Mr. Depew. His wealth is generally estimated at $200,000,000, and his annual income at $10,000,000.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

There were some depressing typographical errors in Mr. W. R. Gorman's history of the red fox in Georgia, recently printed in this column, particularly in relation to the names of noted dogs, and our correspondent is afraid that such hunters as Matt Kilpatrick and Harvey Dennis, of Putnam, will imagine that his memory is failing. But he is mistaken. These hunters, as well as others, will understand that "Mills" and "Trojan" were written Willis and Trooper. And so with the other slips o the type. If Matt Kilpatrick and Harvey Dennis don't understand them they will forgive them. They are very forgiving men.

For instance, the writer hereof feels sure that Harvey Dennis forgave him years ago for stealing his dogs out to go rabbit hunting. Doubtless he understood and appreciated the nature of the temptation, for if a grown man should keenly enjoy a two hours' run after a red, why should not a small boy enjoy as keenly a ten minutes' run after Miss Molly Cotton Tail. It has always seemed to me that fox-hunters are too particular with their dogs in this respect. It is hardly possible to demoralize a thoroughbred fox hound by chasing rabbits. At any rate it didn't demoralize Harvey Dennis's, for however much they might follow rabbits, they were always on hand when a red was to be run down, and Rowan was usually at the front, with Lizzie and her daughter Ruth not far away. During the war, Sam Reid, of Jasper, carried his pack to Turnwold in Putnam county, and hardly a day passed that they were not running rabbits; but they were none the worse for this when the horn sounded to saddle in the crisp air of morning. A rabbit could run right under their noses and get away unmolested.

It is true, nevertheless, that a fox hound is out of his element when he is hunting rabbits. The game seems hardly worth the candle. At the same time, the boys must have their fun. The rabbits must be caught, and there must be dogs to catch them. Realizing this fact, Mr. Joseph A. Turner, of Putnam who is well-remembered in Georgia as a literary man, a lawyer and a politician, and whose strong individuality was the delight of his friends and the despair of his enemies, made an effort to secure a pack of dogs fitted for hunting the rabbit.

Matt Kilpatrick had among his fox hounds a very pretty specimen of the English harrier, known as Jeff. Jeff was unable to top a fence with such dogs as Tim and Whalebone, but in a straight flight across the country for twenty minutes or so he was as fleet as the wind. He was small, with short ears and a bushy tail, just such a dog as would attract the attention of a boy. Mr. Turner bred Jeff to a small, black, bench-legged fice named Betsey, and the result was Jewel, Mose and Diamond. Later Betsey was bred to Bill Luck's "nigger dog" Sound, a dog whose nose was so "cold" that it was said he could follow a scent thirty-six hours old. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that Sound had a phenomenal nose. On one occasion a runaway negro whom he was pursuing took refuge in a negro church and mingled with the congregation as it was dispersing. Sound also mingled with the congregation, railed the runaway through all the tangled mazes, and finally brought him to bay. He was a small yellow dog, gaunt and hungry looking.

His progeny in Turnwold were Belle and Jenny. Belle was the image of her sire, while Jenny was a black and tan. Thus the Turnwold pack of harriers was made up of Betsey, Jewel, Mose, Diamond Belle and Jenny, and it was an ideal pack of rabbit dogs. Their noses were as keen as those of any hound, and they gave voice while trailing in the regulation style, Mose having a mellow, ringing bark, as musical as heart could wish for. Mose and Diamond were small and black as crows. Belle was fleet, but unreliable. Jewel was rather tall and slim, game as a bull terrier, a beautiful tan in color, with white neck and muzzle and white legs. As a rabbit dog he was the most remarkable the writer has ever seen, or ever expects to see. He was a great maneuverer, but, when put to it, could outrun a rabbit a fair race. He never failed to catch one that got up before him.

I have seen Jewel gather himself together, make a rush and pick a hare from her form before she had moved, bear her off squealing and kicking—a most remarkable feat. The truth is, that the Turnwold harriers were a success, and it is a pity they could not have been perpetuated. But the war destroyed much that was more important than the Turnwold harriers, and the very memory of them seems to be a relic of a past age.

THE HILL MONUMENT.

Probable Action of the Committees—What Mr. Mahoney Thinks.

THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday reported the fact that a committee of gentlemen had made application to the city council for a piece of ground 16 by 16, near the artesian well, upon which to erect the Ben Hill monument, and that the matter had been referred to the artesian well committee and the street committee.

With the view of getting the probable action of these committees upon the application, THE CONSTITUTION yesterday called upon Chairman Mecaslin, of the artesian well committee, and Chairman Mahoney, of the street committee.

Said Mr. Mecaslin, "I can't say what the action of the committee will be, but I presume that the petition will be granted. I see no reason why it should not. Our committee will have a meeting in a day or two and decide what we will do. I have seen none of the members today, and can't speak for any of them, but, as I have said before, my opinion is, that they will grant the petition."

Upon the same subject Mr. Mahoney said: "You have come a little too early. I have seen none of the members of our committee, and can't say how they stand on the subject. I am not much in favor of putting the monument near the artesian well. I don't think that it is a good place for it. There will be a railing around it, to be sure, but that will not give it sufficient protection, and then again the monument will be, to a certain extent, obscured by the improvements that are to be placed at the well in the shape of pumping machinery, pipes, etc. When the petition was read it occurred to me that the location was not a good one, and I think so yet. I am in favor of putting the monument on the grounds of the new capitol. I think it a much better place than near the artesian well. It is a more appropriate place, and at the same time the monument will be protected and guarded, so that it will not be abused or defaced in any way. In time other monuments will be erected to prominent Georgians, and suitable localities will have to be selected for them, and where could we find a better or more appropriate place than the grounds about the capitol? I have no doubt but that the state will be glad to have the monument erected on the capitol grounds. I think it was a great mistake that a location for the monument was not secured in front of the First Methodist church, on Peachtree street. However, I can't say what the committee will do. The artesian well and the street committees will meet at 3 p. m. Thursday afternoon at the council chamber to consider the application

Mr. D. M. Bain, a member of the monument committee, says: "We have selected a place for the monument near the artesian well, and have asked the city for it. What the council will do with the petition I can't say, but I suppose the request will be granted. If the space is given us work on the foundation will be commenced almost immediately."

Laboring Under Religious Mania.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—While the Sam Jones revival services were in progress at Centenary hall a young Norwegian approached the altar rail and shouted,

"Oh, I am the lamb."

Sam Jones shouted back, "Do you mean you are Christ?"

"Yes, yes."

"But people will put you in the insane asylum if you talk that way."

"I am the lamb, the lamb," he replied, doggedly.

"But do you mean that your blood can save me?"

"Yes, yes."

"But where is your blood? Blood must be spilled before it can wash away sin."

The young man tried to speak in reply to this latter question, but could not be heard. It appears that he has often before created a sensation in Jones's revival meetings. He is a man of about thirty, with the appearance of being of the working class. He has the blondness of his nation, and seems to be suffering under some kind of a hallucinatian in which his identity with Christ is the thing that fastens his shifting intellectual grasp. He is said to have been at the meetings at St. Joseph and to have followed Sam Jones here. Every day efforts have been made to keep him quiet, but he persists in intruding his mistaken identity at every opportunity.

The Western Union.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The executive committee of the board of directors of the Western Union telegraph company today resolved to recommend to the board of directors that a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent be declared for the quarter. The statement of earnings, actual and estimated, show a decrease.

Mills Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 8.—About seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Daisy roller mill. An explosion followed, wrecking the building and seriously injuring several firemen. The building was totally destroyed. The Empire mill also caught and was almost totally destroyed. Loss about $200,000.

A Large Beef Order.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Fairbank's Canning company, of this city, has just received an order from the French government for one million kebis (two million two hundred thousand pounds) of dressed beef for the use of the French army. The contrac involves the slaughter of 25,000 head of cattle.

Killed in a Tunnel.

MERRIT'S CORNERS, N.Y., December 8.—Two men were killed today in the tunnel of the New Croton aqueduct. Another of those injured yesterday died last night, making seven men killed in two days.

Empress Josephine's Last Days.

From the Chicago Times.

There is something very touching in the account of the meeting between the husband and wife at Fontainebleau after the return of Napoleon from his Austrian campaign. Josephine well knew that the emperor had irrevocably decided upon the divorce, yet, woman-like, she called in the aid of her charms and fascinations once more, as though to strive to win back the spouse who was about to repudiate her. At dinner that day she appeared in a very elegant and singularly becoming toilet—a polonaise in white satin trimmed with swansdown, while in her hair were placed clusters of corn-flowers intermingled with silver wheat. Never had she looked more charming or shown herself more winning, and the emperor, who was morose and silent at the commencement of the dinner, regained his spirit and made himself agreeable. But that evening he avoided Josephine in a manner that gave her to understand that all was indeed at an end between them, and that their formal separation was only a question of time. A few months later Josephine made her last appearance in public as empress of France at a fete given by Berthier, Prince de Wagram, at the Chateau de Grosbois. A curious contretemps marked the end of this festivity. One of the diversions of the evening was a comedy in which Brunet, the favorit comedian of the day, sustained the principal part. This little piece was the wellknown play of "Cadet Roussel." Unfortunately it contains numerous allusions to divorce, and one can easily imagine the embarrassment of the host and the spectators when Cadet Roussel declares that he means to get a divorce "to have some ancestors," and afterwards remarks: "I know what kind of a wife I have now, and I do not know what sort of a one I shall take." Napoleon sat glowering at the stage in evident ill-humor. As to the empress, she could with difficulty restrain her tears. Four days later Josephine took her departure from the Tuileries forever.

Wonderful Faith Cures.

From the Chicago Tribune,

Certificates of healing by faith cure are rolling in. A Springfield man writes that for five years, up to this winter, he has been unable to put on an overcoat. This winter he has no trouble in putting one on, Inquiry of a neighbor develops the fact that the man in question has not owned an overcoat for that length of time, and that he (the neighbor) missed an overcoat from the clothes line this fall, it having been hung out to air. There may be no connection between the two events, but the neighbor insists that the same man who has the faith has his overcoat. A Galesburg woman brought faith to bear on her drunken husband. He has since quit drinking, and probably will for awhile if he recovers from the delirium tremens. A Canton (Fulton county) widow lost her cow. She took refuge in faith and prayer, and the same night a strange cow jumped into her garden and ate up all her turnip crop. A Macomb (McDonough county) man has been crippled in his back for years. He bought a load of wood the other day, and, being unable to work it up into stove lengths, invoked the aid of faith. The next morning his wood was all gone. One of the Quincy democratic editors grew heartily tired of abusing and being abused by the rival democratic sheet. With strong faith he sought deliverance, and the next day the rival sheet called him an "esteemed contemporary." Instances of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely, but these will go to show what a strong hold the new method of healing is taking upon our people.

THE CONTEST COMES UP

AND IS SET FOR A HEARING SATURDAY NEXT.

The Contested Election Case Comes Up Before Judge McCay in the United States Court—After a Lively Legal Battle the Hearing is Set Down for Saturday Next.

Perhaps the best looking crowd that ever gathered in the United States courtroom assembled there yesterday morning to hear the argument in the injunction case, by which the liquor dealers seek to prevent the announcement of the result of the recent election on prohibition.

The moonshiner took a backseat for the time being, and home-made clothes and wool hats were in the minority. The bar was filled with lawyers, most of the prominent legal lights of the city being there. A number of prominent citizens and several ministers were on hand and, as the dramatic man says, the crowd was "large and very select."

Mr. Julius L. Brown, whose papers on the campaign did so much to enliven the monotony of that period, was present, neatly attired in a dark suit of clothes, with a dainty bouquet on the left lappel of his coat. Just before ten o'clock the "tall sycamore" of the campaign—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne—entered from the lobby and took a seat among the spectators. Judge Lochrane arose and leaving the group of barristers with whom he was chatting, walked out to where Dr. Hawthorne was sitting and led him into the bar, provided him a good chair and saw to it that the doctor was made comfortable amongst the members of the bar.

THE MUSIC BEGINS.

After disposing of two or three matters Judge McCay stated that he was then engaged on a case which would occupy about an hour, and as soon as it was concluded he would call the election case. He was however, disposed, if possible, to put off the election case for a few days, as there were fifteen or twenty men in jail awaiting trial, and it was important and in the highest degree proper, that the criminal business should be tried. It was not his intention to continue jury business after this week. If the election case went on the chances were it would take up the rest of this week and the poor people in jail would have to remain there until next spring before they could be tried. He thought the interests of the people and the demands of humanity required that the injunction case be postponed. He was very much disposed to put the case off until Monday next. Judge McCay said he had received a telegram from Judge Willis Hawkins that very unexpectedly Judge Speer had set some of his cases so that they conflicted with the election case. He could not be present and asked for a continuance on that account. Colonel Albert Cox had also been compelled to go to Heard superior court to attend a special session. Judge McCay stated that while he had declined to grant leaves of absence in the case mentioned, he had intimated that the case would be postponed until next week.

A MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE.

Judge Thompkins, of counsel for the liquor dealers, arose, and mentioning the facts in reference to Colonel Cox and Judge Hawkins, said it was true also that Mr. Tom Glenn was engaged in a case in the superior court. With three of the counsel absent, and when it was remembered how short had been the time for preparing the case, he thought it might safely go over until next Monday.

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THE CONTEST COMES UP

AND IS SET FOR A HEARING SATURDAY NEXT.

The Contested Election Case Comes Up Before Judge McCay in the United States Court—After a Lively Legal Battle the Hearing is Set Down for Saturday Next.

Perhaps the best looking crowd that ever gathered in the United States courtroom assembled there yesterday morning to hear the argument in the injunction case, by which the liquor dealers seek to prevent the announcement of the result of the recent election on prohibition.

The moonshiner took a backseat for the time being, and home-made clothes and wool hats were in the minority. The bar was filled with lawyers, most of the prominent legal lights of the city being there. A number of prominent citizens and several ministers were on hand and, as the dramatic man says, the crowd was "large and very select."

Mr. Julius L. Brown, whose papers on the campaign did so much to enliven the monotony of that period, was present, neatly attired in a dark suit of clothes, with a dainty bouquet on the left lappel of his coat. Just before ten o'clock the "tall sycamore" of the campaign—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne—entered from the lobby and took a seat among the spectators. Judge Lochrane arose and leaving the group of barristers with whom he was chatting, walked out to where Dr. Hawthorne was sitting and led him into the bar, provided him a good chair and saw to it that the doctor was made comfortable amongst the members of the bar.

THE MUSIC BEGINS.

After disposing of two or three matters Judge McCay stated that he was then engaged on a case which would occupy about an hour, and as soon as it was concluded he would call the election case. He was however, disposed, if possible, to put off the election case for a few days, as there were fifteen or twenty men in jail awaiting trial, and it was important and in the highest degree proper, that the criminal business should be tried. It was not his intention to continue jury business after this week. If the election case went on the chances were it would take up the rest of this week and the poor people in jail would have to remain there until next spring before they could be tried. He thought the interests of the people and the demands of humanity required that the injunction case be postponed. He was very much disposed to put the case off until Monday next. Judge McCay said he had received a telegram from Judge Willis Hawkins that very unexpectedly Judge Speer had set some of his cases so that they conflicted with the election case. He could not be present and asked for a continuance on that account. Colonel Albert Cox had also been compelled to go to Heard superior court to attend a special session. Judge McCay stated that while he had declined to grant leaves of absence in the case mentioned, he had intimated that the case would be postponed until next week.

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No one offered any objection to Mr. Jones's last remark, and Judge Tanner went on writing. About this time Mr. Phil Dodd, Mr. Green Dodd's brother, entered the courtroom. He had on his overcoat and as he sat down he placed his right hand in the coat pocket. Mr. Jones looked at him a minute and said:

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"Oh, judge! what's the use of that?" said Mr. Jones. "That's too much, sir."

"You are both able to give it," said the judge.

"All right," said Mr. Jones.

"Does it suit you, Mr. Dodd?" asked the judge.

"Anything, sir, that suits you, judge, pleases me. I am at your service, and am satisfied with what you do."

THEY ARE SIGNED.

The bonds were duly signed. Mr. Dodd signed his first and Mr. Chamberlin with him. They then walked quietly and gentlemanly out, and Mr. Dodd went peaceably back to his store as though nothing had happened.

Mr. Jones affixed his name to his bond, and Mr. Heath's was added, and both gentlemen had pledged themselves to keep the peace.

As to what transpired in Mr. Dodd's store there seems two stories. Mr. Dodd says:

"When I returned from dinner I was told that Mr. Jones had been in my place because my mule nipped at him, and that he was mad, and would probably come back. He did come in with

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and advancing toward me, said:

"If you don't take that mule off the street I'll kill you."

"He continued to advance, and I pulled out my pistol and told him to stop or I'd hurt him. I said that I was a peaceable man, and did not want any trouble. He stopped. I believe he would have tried to hurt me."

Employes in the store sustain Mr. Dodd's statement fully.

Mr. Jones says:

"I went in and told Mr. Dodd if he did not take the mule off the street, I'd kill it, and he drew his pistol and presented it. I was unarmed, and opening my coat, I told him to shoot, but he would not do it."

PROTECTING HER LABOR.

The South Carolina Legislature Puts a Veto on Emigrant Agents.

The general assembly of South Carolina has passed a bill taxing emigrant agents who solicit business in that state $500 for every county in which they attempt to do business, and in the event that an agent is caught in the state without a license, his punishment will be one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $100. The passage of this bill will, to a large extent, prevent agents from soliciting emigrant travel in South Carolina.

The figure at which the license is placed makes it out of the question for railroads to pay the tax, and as a consequence emigrant agents will either have to keep out of the state or

GO THERE IN DISGUISE.

Some of them may take the chances of a business trip in South Carolina, disguised as jewelry peddlers, colporteurs or something of that kind, but this is hardly probable, as it is almost an impossibility to disguise an emigrant agent. No matter how guarded he may be in his conversation, he is sure to speak of his route being the "Short Line," or give himself away by some other slip of the tongue, and then he will be invited to take the "short line" to the penitentiary. Passenger agents agree that the bill is not intended to prohibit regularly authorized agents from going into the state for the purpose of advertising their lines. The measure, it is claimed, is intended to prevent agents from interfering with the labor of that state. During the past two or three years, thousands of good farm hands have been induced to leave their homes by silvery-tongued emigrant agents, and go to new homes in the west. Contracts between planters and their hands have been broken by their laborers going away, and instances are numerous where farmers have lost a great deal of money by negroes leaving them, before paying back advances on their crops or labor. Instances of this character have become so numerous of late, that the farmers have time and time again

READ THE RIOT ACT

to emigrant agents, and invited them to leave the country between suns, at the point of a shot gun. These hasty retreats were published in THE CONSTITUTION when they occurred, and are familiar to every one. The law will go into effect as soon as the governor signs the act, which there is every reason to believe that he will do, as the popular sentiment of the state is against emigrant agents interfering with her farm labor. In the meantime labor is being hustled out of the state to points in the west.

Fred Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville, reached Atlanta last night with sixty emigrants who were on their way to Arkansas.

GEORGIA IN COURT.

Attorney General Anderson Goes to Washington to Argue Some Tax Cases.

Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock Attorney General Anderson left for Washington, D. C., to appear before the supreme court of the United States in the Southwestern railroad tax cases. There are two of these cases against the Southwestern road, and involve the liability of the three branch roads belonging to that company, namely the road from Americus to Albany, the road from Albany to Blakely and the road from Cuthbert to Eufaula. Although a part of the main line, these are called branch roads because they were built under amendments to the charter of the Southwestern railroad. The charter of the main line exempts the road from taxation, but in the amendments under which the branches were built there is nothing said on the subject of taxation. The state claims that the branches are liable to taxation, and in the trials heretofore had the attorney-general has obtained judgments in the state's favor. The cases have traveled from court to court until they are now in the supreme court of the United States on writs of error. It is expected that the argument will occur in that court tomorrow or next day. General Toombs was of counsel in the cases and it is understood that Hon. Sam Barnett will assist the attorney-general for General Toombs. Judge Lyon and General Lawton will represent the company. The amount involved is about $25,000, but the question of liability is the great point at issue. The decision on that point will settle the matter for all time. The tax in litigation is for the years 1871, 1875, 1876 and 1877.

INVITATIONS EXTENDED.

The Ohio Farmers Wanted in Every Part of the State.

The announcement made a few days ago in THE CONSTITUTION that a large number of Ohio farmers were in Atlanta for the purpose of inspecting the farming lands of this section, with a view of purchasing farms and locating in the state, caused quite a flutter in various portions of Georgia.

Americus hastily got together a delegation of her best citizens and sent them to Atlanta. Here the delegation met the farmers and made up a party of thirty or forty to go to Americus, and the Ohians are now in that section. Since then other delegations have visited Atlanta for the purpose of having the visitors take in their sections before leaving. Milledgeville sent up one and LaGrange another, while owners of property come here from all parts of Georgia, with the view of offering farming lands to the visitors at reasonable prices.

In addition a number of telegrams and letters have come here, in which the visitors are invited to almost every portion of the state. The following telegrams were received by THE CONSTITUTION last night:

SYLVANIA, December 8.—[Special.]—If some of the Ohio farmers will come down our way they can get as much sandy land for farming as they want and good land at that. We can also offer great inducements to those who desire to go into the mill business, there being thousands of acres of finely timbered land for sale at cheap prices.

CALHOUN, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—Gordon county invites the Ohio farmers to stop off at Calhoun and look at the best land in Georgia. Ample preparations are made to receive them. We hope THE CONSTITUTION will invite them for us.

They Have Not Been Arrested.

Ambrose James and Theodore Cole, the two hackmen who fell out about a dusky damsel at Bently's ball night before last and subsequently engaged in a shooting scrape in the street, have not yet been arrested. The police department, however, is on the alert for them.

An Attempt to Escape.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 8.—[Special.]—Andrew Johnson, who is wanted in Roan county, Tenn., for murder, was brought to the city today from Texas. He made a very sensational attempt to escape while the train was dashing over a high trestle at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Johnson was seated beside a guard on the car, when he suddenly broke from him and leaped through the window, alighting in a deep morass. He fell at least forty feet and sunk to his shoulders in the swamp. The sheriff had the train stopped as soon as possible, and succeeded in recapturing the prisoner.

Burglary in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, December 8.—[Special.]—Burglars entered the house of T. W. Potter last night through a window, stealing a hundred dollars from Mr. Potter's pocket. J. B. Earle's store was also burglarized to the amount of six dollars from the cash drawer.

The Woodward iron works have begun the construction of another furnace with a capacity of seventy-five tons per day. This makes the third new furnace now building in the city district. Iron makers here look for an additional advance on iron during the next thirty days.

The Game of Polo.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 8.—The game of polo between the Dixies and Atlantas resulted in the defeat of the Atlantas by a score of 2 to 3. Time 45 minutes.

WEBB'S WICKEDNESS.

A WHOLESALE GROCER'S CLERK GOES ASTRAY.

James Webb, a Promising Boy Who Has Been at Tanner, Currier & Heath's for Several Months, Inaugurates a Downward Course by Systematically Robbing the House.

James Webb, a young man, bill clerk and collector for Tanner, Currier & Heath, the wholesale grocers on Pryor street, was jailed yesterday.

Webb is charged with stealing about three hundred dollars from the house.

Webb has been working for Tanner, Currier & Heath for several months past, and has always deported himself in such a manner as to win and retain the confidence and esteem of his employers until yesterday. He is a young man of good address, and was apparently very attentive to duty. Webb's duties were bill making and collecting, and he was in the habit of carrying large amounts of bills due the firm. Every morning after his office work was completed he would start out,

ON HIS COLLECTING TOUR,

and when evening come he would return to the house and surrender, what money he had collected and with it a statement of his day's work. He was always prompt in reaching the store in the morning; was quick with his work and accurate and reliable in his reports, or at least such was the impression he created.

About a week ago Webb left the house one morning soon after reporting for duty, under the pretense of being sick. He did not turn up any more until yesterday and during his absence the firm ascertained that it was being systematically robbed by the collector.

While Webb was away from the store the head bookkeeper sent out to a great many of their customers in the city a complete statement of accounts. These statements were not sent out because

THE FIRM SUSPECTED ANYTHING

wrong, but because it was a custom, and by sending the statements they discovered that several of their best customers had paid bills which had not been reported by Webb. This led to a more thorough investigation, by which it was ascertained that Webb had collected between two and three hundred dollars which he had not turned in, but for which he had given the firm's receipt.

Is appears from what can be ascertained that Webb was in the habit of selecting the best customers the house had, and presenting the bill collect the money, and report that he had not collected it. Then in a day or two he would collect money from another house and apply it to a former account in making his returns, and in this way he floated along, getting further and further behind each day.

WEBB'S RETURN AWAITED.

When the firm made the discovery nothing was said about it, and Webb's reappearance was patiently waited. Yesterday morning he walked into the store with a pleasant smile on his face and entered the counting room, closing the door behind him. Without any ceremony Webb's defalcations were brought to his face. At first he seemed disposed to deny everything, but seeing that he was detected beyond a doubt, he gave in and confessed, but said that he had not intended to steal the money. He asserted that he had it yet, and would make the loss good, but, when told to do so, said that he had been robbed in a saloon. After a consultation the firm decided to turn Webb over to the law, but when Webb realized this, he made a break for freedom and ran down Pryor street. His flight caused pursuit, and as the fleeing boy and his pursuers went down the street quite

AN EXCITEMENT WAS CREATED.

Sergeant McWilliams and Patrolman Whit Mercer joined in the chase, and finally arrested Webb. He was then carried to police headquarters and locked up.

Webb is a boy about seventeen years of age, and had always borne a good reputation heretofore. His father is a hard working mechanic. The boy declined to talk for publication, and refuses most positively to say how he spent the money. He has never been known as one of the fast boys, and his face was a new one at police headquarters yesterday. He seemed completely subdued by his arrest. Late yesterday afternoon he was sent to jail.

Tanner, Currier & Heath cannot yet tell their exact loss, as they have not been among all their customers. So far a loss of between $200 and $300 has been detected.

THE SELF-ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.

Colonel Whitehead Returns to Pulaski and Explains Things.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 8.—[Special.]—The unexpected always happens. Colonel J. T. Whitehead, who cut so prominent a figure here last week as agent, returned to Pulaski today and called a meeting of the policy holders in the Self Endowment association of America. Hon. Z. W. Ewing was made chairman. Colonel Whitehead addressed them, saying he had been entirely innocent of wrong, being as much deceived by the association as anybody. He had no intention of fraud. He promised to repay every cent he had collected, and left tonight for his home in Atlanta to raise money and remit. Only $75 came to Colonel Whitehead, the balance going to the company. All premiums being about three hundred dollars. The meeting adopted resolutions exonorating him from any intention of fraud. Colonel Whitehead seems much grieved at having been taken in by the enterprise, for which he was working. Public sentiment now vindicates him. He explaining satisfactorily every action of his in connection with the association. Many shook hands with him on the train and wished him good bye and God speed.

Failure of a South Carolina Merchant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 8.—David R. Flenniken, merchant of Winnsboro, S.C., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Assets $80,000; liabilities $72,000.

ARTISTIC ATLANTA.

The Latest Art Craze in the Georgia Metropolis.

Atlanta has never laid any especial claim to a front rank amongst the southern cities that support "high art" and follow after its teachings, but this city certainly deserves such a place. The decoration craze, which has run like wild fire over the entire country, has found scores of devotees here. Decorated boudoirs, decorated parlors and decorated halls have been all the rage, and now the craze is extending to curios and fine art goods wherewith to ornament our rooms after the decorator shall have finished his work. Atlanta's appreciation of the aesthetic and artistic is illustrated by the crowds that have for three days been thronging the new jewelry palace of J. P. Stevens, at 47 Whitehall street. A brief description of this store will interest those who have not been so fortunate as to see for themselves.

Entering the room the first impression is the exquisite harmony of color everywhere. The floor is covered with linoleum, in imitation of old English tiling, with queer designs. The walls are in a symphony of French gray, cream and gilt, with a frieze of delicately tinted flowers, and the dado is dead gold with scarlet and dull red flowers in relief. The ceiling is a delicate study in very pale blue, fretted gold and light cream tints. From this decorated wall are dependent three magnificent chandaliers of hammered copper, oxydized silver and fire gilt, with globes in frost work patterns of bewitching loveliness.

To the right of the entrance a rennaissance cabinet attracts the eye. It is adorned with figures in bisque and brass, and with Sevres ware of rich pattern and lovely color. On either side are pedestals of ebony, bearing bronzes of rare beauty, while two studies in repousse silver, framed in brass, ornamented the walls. A table of hammered brass stands near by, surrounded by a large and very valuable flagon, that for delicacy of workmanship is not surpassed.

The "Mikado" cabinet, which is always the shrine of the art critics, is a beautiful study in turquoise blue and old, imperial yellow, flanked by raw silk curtains, also in the yellow tints and surmounted with an oriental madras-scarf, the effect is simply bewildering, and the eye rests lingeringly upon the rare specimens of Satsuma, Nahqesaki and Cloissonne in blending tints of blue and chromo. Large cases of solid silver come next, while on the opposite side of the room are deep ebonized showcases filled with an entirely new stock of watches and fine jewelry. Here is displayed the magnificent stock of diamonds of which all Atlanta is talking, earrings, pins and rings of such lovliness that one is sorely tempted to break the tenth commandment. Behind the show cases are mirrors and cabinets of the Florentine pattern. A profusion of fine art goods is scattered on every hand, while the accessories of decoration in the way of plushes, flowers and cut glass defy all description.

The show windows of the establishment demand special mention. The draperies are in silk, plush and brocade. In the one window the central figure is a vase in silver repousse, valued at $250. On either side are a pair of silvered bronzes representing "Don Cesar" and "Don Juan." In the other window is a display of solid silver and a magnificent statuette in colors. A hammered silver bowl, valued at $150, is also one of the attractions.

Unique and imposing in its array of coloring and blending of rainbow tints, striking in its originality—Mr. Stevens's establishment stands without a rival in the state, and that it is appreciated by the art lovers is patent to any one who has watched the crowds surge in and out.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Books of all kinds at cost. No. 7 Whitehall street James F. Lynch. tf

Amusements.

Opera House.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
December 9th and 10th

Don't forget the dates or miss the greatest MELODRAMATIC EQUESTRIAN SENSATION ON —EARTH!—

60 LAUGHS TO THE MINUTE!
JAS. M. WALLICK'S
BANDIT KING!

Introducing the Great Acting Horses,
CHARGER, RAIDER, JIM AND TEXAS,

The only company coming carrying their own scenery, transported in our own special car. Acknowledged the finest ever seen!

Usual prices; reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's.

Friday and Saturday, December 11 & 12, } { Saturday Matinee at 2.

The Eminent Tragedian,
FREDERICK WARDE,
Supported by
HENRY AVELING, MISS MITTENS WILLETE,
And a company of actors under the management of Robert C. Hudson, will appear in

FRIDAY NIGHT - - - - VIRGINIUS.
SATURDAY MATINEE - - - INGOMAR
SATURDAY NIGHT, DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Usual Prices; Reserved Seats at Wilson & Bruckner's. dec 6, 9, 10, 1112

STILL IN THE FRONT
Wilson & Bruckner.
(Successors of the old reliable house of Phillips & Crew)
Are Fully Equipped for the Trade in
Standard Stationery,
BLANK BOOKS,
School and Miscellaneous Books,
—AND—
HOLIDAY GOODS.

Cheap editions and handsome editions of standard works in sets or in separate volumes. Prices low. 3w 5th p

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The Mikado!
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Go to No. 19 Kimball House and see the
MIKADO STATIONERY!
E. A. Horne & Co.
ART DEALERS.
PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical, than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Hymeneal.

YARBOROUGH—EDWARDS—Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John H. Yarborough to Miss Lillie M. Edwards, December 8 1885. Richmond and Norfolk papers please notice

ATLANTA RUBBER COMPANY,
26 Marietta Street Atlanta, Georgia.
The Recognized Leaders in the Southern States.
A HOUSE WHICH DEFIES COMPETITION
RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING,
HOSE, PACKING, LACE LEATHER, ETC.
RUBBER CLOTHING FOR LADIES
AND GENTS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SPORTSMEN'S GOODS,
RUBBER TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,
And, in fact, everything found in a first-class Rubber House. Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.
Price Lists sent upon application. oct14 d3m

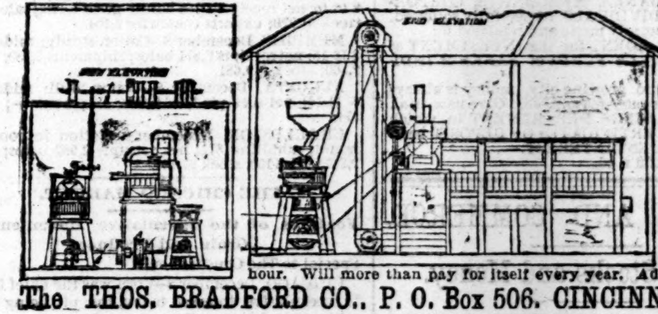
ABSOLUTELY NEW!

New York ransacked for the very latest Novelties in Diamonds, fine Jewelry, Silver Goods and Bric-a-brac.

Don't forget to call on J. P. Stevens today just to inspect the NEW THINGS, the exhibition is WORTH SEEING. Whether you desire to purchase or not, call today.

J. P. STEVENS, Jeweler,
Lawshe's Old Stand. 47 WHITEHALL STREET.

ONLY $900 REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE FLOUR —AND— CORN MILL OUTFIT.



Capable of making 1 barrel Flour and 18 bushels of Corn Meal per hour. Will more than pay for itself every year. Address plainly,

The THOS. BRADFORD CO., P. O. Box 506, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Or MARK W JOHNZON & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, ATLANTA, GA.
oct6—d6m sat wed oct6—wky6m 1st issue each m

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NEW GOODS
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVERWARE AND ART GOODS

The public are cordially invited to call and see these New Goods.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.

LADIES desiring PERF FITTING SHOES, ask your de
for Hough & Ford's ctfully ster, N.Y., make Prize Medal Sh

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
From Savannah*	7 32 am	To Savannah*	6 00 am
" Barn'v'll*	8 30 am	To Macon*	2 45 pm
" Macon*	12 40 pm	To Savannah*	6 50 pm
"Savannah*	9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville*	4 30 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
From Chata'ga*	5 51 am	To Chattanooga*	7 50 am
" Marietta	8 30 am	To Chattanooga*	1 30 pm
" Rome	11 05 am	To Rome	3 40 pm
" Chata'go*	2 25 pm	To Marietta	4 45 pm
" Chata'ga*	6 37 pm	To Chattanooga*	5 55 pm
		To Chattanooga*	11 00 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
From Selma*	7 22 am	To Opelika	7 35 am
" LaGrange	10 05 am	To Selma*	1 10 pm
" Mo't'om'y*	1 52 pm	To LaGrange	4 20 pm
" Opelika	4 15 pm	To Selma*	9 35 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Augusta*	6 45 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
" Coving'n	7 55 am	To Decatur	9 35 am
" Decatur	10 40 am	To Clarkston	1 25 pm
" Augusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
" Clarkston	3 30 pm	To Covington	5 50 pm
" Augusta*	5 40 pm	To Augusta*	8 15 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.			
From Gain'sv'e	8 25 am	To Charlotte*	7 40 am
" Charlo'e*	12 40 pm	To Gainesville	4 30 pm
" Charlo'e*	9 40 pm	To Charlotte*	5 10 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.			
From Bir'g'm*	7 15 am	To Birming'm*	8 05 am
" Bir'g'm*	9 50 am	To Birming'm*	4 30 pm
" Bir'g'm*	8 00 pm	To Birming'm*	10 00 pm
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Ch'tan'a*	3 10 am	To Macon*	3 20 am
" Chat'n'a*	3 30 pm	To Brunswick*	4 00 pm
" Br'nsw'k*	10 30 pm	To Chattan'go*	10 45 pm
" Br'nsw'k*	10 45 am	To Chattan'go*	12 01 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except sunday.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

Office No. 12 East Alaba St., Atlanta, Ga.

I have been appointed agent for the sale of the new 4½ per cent 30 year state of Georgia bonds. Applications in person or by letter will receive courteous and prompt attention. Will sell the new bonds outright or exchange them for 6's, 7's or 8's maturing in 1886, or will buy the bonds maturing 1886 at highest market price.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—
Long date Atlanta bonds,
Georgia Pacific first mortgage bonds,
Georgia railroad stock,
A. & W. P. railroad debentures,
Confederate bonds.

I have a client who wants to loan money on central business or residence property.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS' $300,000.

Accounts of BANKS, MERCHANTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS respectfully solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted for. WILL ACT as AGENT for the INVESTMENT of IDLE and SURPLUS FUNDS of BANKS or INDIVIDUALS.

In our active and growing city, money is always in demand. Our rates reasonable. Give us a trial. We have a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT in which we issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 8, 1885.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying ⅛ off to par; selling ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	106	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	108	110
Ga. 6s	105	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	108	111
Ga. 7s 1886	103	104	Cen. R.7s,1893	112	114
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	122	A. & C. 1st	118	120
S. C. Brown	106	109	A. & C. inc	97	99
Savannah 5s	96	97	M. & A. ind	100	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	121	123	W. of Ala. 1st	106	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	113	115	do. 2d	107	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	115	118	Ga. Pac. ind	104	106
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	116	Ga. Pac. 2d mortgage	41	47
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	108	110	E. T. Va. & Ga 1st consol 5s	60	65
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	102	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 5s	100½	101	Georgia	155	157
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	80	85
Macon 6s	107	109	Southwest'n	116	117
Columbus 5s	90	92	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	73	75
Atlanta Nat'l	200		Central deb	93	95
Merch'ts B'k	103	110	Aug. & Sav	119	121
B'k State Ga	120	150	A. & W. Pt	92	93
Gate City Nat	100	105	do. deb	100	102
RAILROAD BONDS.			C. C. & A	30	35
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	106	109			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The stock market today has been unusually irregular. In the first half hour the Vanderbilts, Western Union, Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific were decidedly lower. From that time the market improved and closed strong and higher. Excepting five of the old active list, the market was quiet. Western Union closed ⅝ per cent lower on generally believed reports of the reduction of the quarterly dividend to 1¼ per cent. Contrary to the usual rule, the executive committee would say nothing about the matter after agreeing on the dividend today. Vanderbilt's death was not known till an hour after the exchange closed. Sales 871,000 shares.

Exchange 483¼. Money 2½@2. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $171,804,000; currency $12,506,000. Governments strong; 4s 123⅞; 3s 103¼. State bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	101	Mobile & Ohio	14
do. Class B 5s	107	N. & C.	46
Ga. 6s	102	N. O. Pac. 1sts	60½
Ga. 7s mortgage	103	N. Y. Central	104⅞
North Carolinas	80	Norfolk & W'n pre.	30½
do. new	20	Northern Pacific	30¼
do. funding	10	do. preferred	61⅛
S. C. con. Brown	109	Pacific Mail	67⅜
Tennessee 6s	52½	Reading	23
Virginia 6s	43	Rich. & Alleghany	8
Virginia consols	50	Richmond & Dan	80
Chesap'ke & Ohio	12	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	41¼
Chicago & N. W	110¼	Rock Island	129
do. preferred	133½	St. Paul	95⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	20	do. preferred	117
Erie	25⅝	Texas Pacific	21
East Tenn	6	Union Pacific	55⅛
Lake Shore	88	Wab. St. L. & Pac	11
L. & N	45¾	do. preferred	20
Memphis & Char	35	Western Union	75

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 8, 1885.

New York—Cotton closed weak for futures with prices ruling lower. Spots, middling 9⅝c. Net receipts three days 133,719 bales, against —— bales last year; exports 96,264 bales; last year —— bales; stock 935,146 bales; last year —— bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
December	9.29@ 9.32	9.26@......
January	9.37@......	9.31@ 9.32
February	9.47@ 9.48	9.42@ 9.43
March	9.59@......	9.53@ 9.54
April	9.70@......	9.65@ 9.66

Closed weak; sales 85,700 bales.

Local—Cotton weak and of decided downward tendency. We quote spots as follows: Good middling 9c; middling 8¾c; strict low middling 8½c; low middling 8¼c; strict good ordinary 8c; good ordinary 7¾c; stains 7½@8¼c; tinges 8¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	63
Air-Line Railroad	63
Georgia Railroad	133
Central Railroad	203
Western and Atlantic Railroad	21
West Point Railroad	84
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	162
Georgia Pacific Railroad	425
Total	1,154
Receipts previously	102,531
Total	103,685
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	104,118
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments today	53
Shipments previously	80,017
Local consumption previously	2,396
Total	82,466
Actual stock on hand	21,652

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	1,154
Same day last year	2,136
Showing a decrease of	982
Receipts since September 1	103,685
Same time last year	136,323
Showing a decrease of	32,638

NEW YORK, December 8—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries after having advanced 2@3-100, lost 4@5-100, reacted slightly and were sold at the third call: 200 bales January at 9.35, 3,000 bales February 9.45, 100 bales March 9.57, 300 bales April 9.68, 400 bales May 9.79, 100 bales June 9.90 and 100 bales July 10.08—which make prices 1-100 lower than yesterday. Futures closed weak 4@5-100 lower than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 8—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 5⅛; middling Orleans 5⅜; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 11,000; American 10,700; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 5-64; January and February delivery 5 4-64; February and March delivery 5 6-64; March and April delivery 5 8-64; April and May delivery 5 11-64, 5 12-64; May and June delivery 5 15-64, 5 16-64; June and July delivery 5 19-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 8—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,100 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 5-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 5-64, value; January and February delivery 5 5-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 7-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 9-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 12-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 15-64, value; June and July delivery 5 19-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 22-64, ex; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 8—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 5-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 4-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 4-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 6-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 8-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 11-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 15-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 18-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 21-64, buyers; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, December 8—Cotton very dull; sales 91 bales; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 9 9-16; net receipts 1,341; gross 19,841; consolidated net receipts 43,494; exports to Great Britain 33,777; to France 7,401; to continent 892.

GALVESTON, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 5,384 bales; gross 5,384; sales 428; stock 99,326; exports to Great Britain 10,837; coastwise 1,800.

NORFOLK, December 8—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 2,781 bales; gross 2,781; stock 58,123; sales 1,750; exports to Great Britain 4,853; coastwise 3,255.

BALTIMORE, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 9⅜; net receipts 237 bales; gross 395; sales —; stock 25,921; sales to spinners 26; exports coastwise 50.

BOSTON, December 8—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts none; gross 882 bales; sales none; stock 6,310.

WILMINGTON, December 8—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 876 bales; gross 876; sales none; stock 12,625.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 152 bales; gross 152; sales none; stock 16,640.

SAVANNAH, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 8¾; net receipts 5,937 bales; gross 6,312; sales 2,100; stock 126,841; exports to Great Britain 3,096; coastwise 2,978.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 21,099 bales; gross 22,521; sales 6,000; stock 299,879; exports to Great Britain 14,953; to France 7,401.

MOBILE, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 1,156 bales; gross 1,178; sales 500; stock 31,279; exports coastwise 2,154.

MEMPHIS, December 8—Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 3,871 bales; shipments 3,780; sales 2,800; stock 119,681.

AUGUSTA, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 8 11-16; net receipts 1,356 bales; shipments —; sales 571.

CHARLESTON, December 8—Cotton in good demand; middling 8⅞; net receipts 2,987 bales; gross 2,987; sales 150; stock 93,734.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 8—Corn was the chief factor in speculative interest today, the pit being filled with excited traders throughout the entire session, although wheat held its own, and was largely traded in. The visible supply of wheat disclosed an increase of nearly 1,250,000 bushels, which amount was estimated very closely by the trade, and its publication had very little if any effect upon the market's general course. The market declined ⅛c at the opening, but rallied, advancing to 88⅞c for January, receded to 87⅞c, rose and closed on the regular board at 88½c. At the afternoon session the market advanced to 88⅝c and closed at that figure. Receipts were light at all the primary points but shipments were comparatively small. A dispatch was shown stating that Australia would only have 170,000 tons instead of 320,000 tons of wheat for export, as previously announced, which was one of the reasons assigned for the strength shown by the market.

Corn ruled firmer and higher all around for speculative grades with year showing the most strength. Anticipated lighter receipts and warmer weather caused shorts to cover freely, year option advancing from 41½ to 43⅛c, receded and closed at 42⅝c, but rose again in the afternoon to 43c.

Trading in oats was light and prices showed little change.

Provisions were in fair demand, prices averaging a trifle higher.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 8, 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
December	87¾	88⅛	87¼	88
PORK.				
December	8 95	8 95	8 95	8 95
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
December	4 85	4 85	5 85	4 85

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 8.—Flour—Best patent $6.25@$6.75; extra fancy $5.75@$6.00; fancy $5.50@$5.70; extra family $5.00@$5.25; choice family $4.75@$5.00; family $4.50@4.75; extra $4.25@$4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.10; No. 3 do. $1.05. Bran—Large sacks 95c; small $1.00. Corn meal—Plain 58@60c; bolted 58@60; pea meal $1.00. Grits—$3.75. Corn—St. Charles white 58c; No. 2 white 56c. Oats—Red rust proof 47@50c; No. 2 mixed 40. Rye, Georgia $1.10. Tennessee $1.10. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; No. 1, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Red 75c; clay 75; mixed 75c. Barley, $1.25.

BALTIMORE, December 8—Flour nominally steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.62@$3.00; extra $3.25@4.00; family $4.25@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.50@4.15; Rio brands $4.75@$4,87. Wheat, southern firm and steady; western irregular and dull; southern red 94@96 amber 98@$1.00; No. 1 Maryland 94 bid; No. 2 western winter red spot and 89½ bid. Corn, southern easy and irregular; western lower and dull; southern white 44½@48; yellow 44@47½.

ST. LOUIS, December 8—Flour steady and slow; family $3.75@$3.80; choice $4.00@$4.10; fancy $4.50@$4.90. Wheat steady; closed ⅛@¼c above yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 94½@95; December 94⅞; January 96½@96¾. Corn ¾@⅞c higher; No. 2 mixed cash 34¾; December 34½@35; January 34⅝@34⅞. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 mixed cash 28¼@28⅜; December 28 bid.

NEW YORK, December 8—Flour, southern unchanged; common to fair extra $3.60@$4.05; good to choice $4.05@$5.50. Wheat, spot very quiet; ungraded red 80@95; No. 2 red December 93@93½. Corn ungraded 48@51; No. 2 December 51½@52. [illegible] quiet; No. 2 35¼. Hops unchanged; common to choice 7@15.

[illegible] December 8—Flour unchanged; southern $4.75@$5.00. Wheat opened ⅛c lower [illegible] yesterday's figures; No. 2 December [illegible] January 87⅞@88⅛; No. 2 red [illegible]. Corn active and buoyant: cash 42¼@42½; December and year 41⅝@41¾. Oats dull but steady; No. 2 cash and December 29.

CINCINNATI, December 8—Flour dull; family $4.00@$4.50; fancy $4.50@$4.70. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red winter 96. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 34¾@35. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 31.

LOUISVILLE, December 8—Grain in fair demand. Wheat, No. 2 red winter 94. Corn, No. 2 white 47. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31@32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 8.—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11½@12½; choice 11@12¾; prime 10@10¼; fair 9½@10; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 8½@8¾c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 8¼@8½c; standard granulated 7⅞c; standard A 7½c; off A 7; white extra C 6⅞c; yellow do. 6¼@6⅝c; yellow C 6¼c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 45c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 35@37c; fair do. 27@33 c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30@33. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 30c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 4½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls. $.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls. $3.25; kits 50; pails 50@55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₱ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood ₱ gross, $1.13; ₱ 200, $1.74; ₱ 300, $3.50; ₱ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5¾c. Rice, choice imported, 6¾; prime, 6; fair, 5½. Salt—Liverpool, $1.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 11½@12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes. common to prime 7@9¾. Sugar in fair demand; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; strictly prime 4⅞; good fair 4 7-16@4½; good common to fair 4¼@4⅜; Louisiana centrifugals plantation granulated 6⅜@6 7-16; choice yellow clarified 5¾; prime yellow clarified 5⅝@5 11-16; off white clarified 5⅞@5⅞; choice white 5⅞. Molasses dull; Louisiana open kettle, choice 42; good fair 28@30; centrifugal, good prime 36@37; fair to prime 19@23; strictly prime 30; common to good common 15@17. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 3½@5½.

NEW YORK, December 8—Coffee, fair Rio spot dull at 8⅝; old and new No. 7 Rio spot 6.70; December 6.70@6.80. Sugar strong and quiet; centrifugal 4½; fair to good refining 5 7-16@5 9-16; refined, C 5¼@5⅜; extra C 5½@5⅝; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@5¼; off A 5⅝@6; mould A 6¼; standard A 6⅛@6 3-16; confectioners A 6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 7¼; powdered 6⅞@7; granulated 6 11-16; Cubes 6⅞. Molasses firm; New Orleans 13@52 for choice and fancy. Rice steady; domestic 4@6.

CINCINNATI, December 8—Sugar quiet; hards refined 6⅞@7¾; New Orleans 4¾@5¼.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Sugar steady; standard A 6⅝; granulated 7@7⅛.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, December 8—Mess pork in fair demand and a trade firm; cash $8.90@$9.00 for old; $9.87½@$9.90 for new packed. Lard steady; cash $6.02½@6.05; January 6.10@6.12½; February 6.17½@6.20. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.70@3.75; short rib 4.80@4.85; clear 5.10@5.15.

LOUISVILLE, December 8—Provisions steady. Mess pork $10.00. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.15; clear sides 5.40; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs nominal; clear sides 6¼; shoulders nominal; hams, sugar-cured 10. Lard, choice 7¼.

ST. LOUIS, December 8—Provisions firm. Pork $9.60@$9.25 for old; $10.00 for new. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 3¾@3¾; long clear 4.75@4.99; short ribs 4.90@5.10; short clear 5.05@5.20. Bacon, long clear 5.60; short rib 5.70; short clear 5.75@5.90; hams 8½@11. Lard 5.90@5.95.

CINCINNATI, December 8—Pork quiet at $10.25. Lard firm; prime steam 6.02½. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 3½; short rib partly cured 5.10. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6; short clear 6¼.

ATLANTA, December 8.—Bellies —; clear rib sides 5⅞c; smoked shoulders 5c; sugar cured shoulders 7¼c. Sugar-cured hams, large average, 12c; small do. 12½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, 9@9½; refined 7¼c.

NEW YORK, December 8—Pork dull and somewhat nominal; mess spot $9.75@$10.25 for inspected. Middles dull; long clear 5½. Lard without quotable change; western steam spot 6.40.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, December 8—Turpentine firm at 34½; rosin quiet; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.50.

SAVANNAH, December 8—Turpentine quiet at 34; sales 100 barrels; rosin dull; strained and good strained $1.05@$1.12½; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, December 8—Turpentine quiet at 34; rosin, strained 80; good strained 87½@90.

NEW YORK, December 8—Rosin quiet at $1.02½@$1.10; turpentine dull at 37½.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 8—Mules are in fair demand with supply moderate. The market is unchanged as to prices. We quote as follows: Mules—14 to 15 hands $80@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $126@$165. Horses—Plug $60@$100; drive $100@$150.

CINCINNATI, December 8—Hogs firm; common and light $3.10@$3.90; packing and butchers $3.35@$4.05.

Fruits and Confectioners.

ATLANTA, December 8—Apples—$1.75@$2.50 ₱ bbl. Lemons—$2.50@$3.50 ₱ box. Oranges $2.25@$2.75 ₱ box; $4.50@$5.00 ₱ barrel. Cocoanuts —3½@4c. Pineapples — None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs —16@18c. Raisins — ₱ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₱ gal; $14.00 ₱ bbl, California Pears $5.00 ₱ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds — 20c. Pecans — 12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 8—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16c. Swede iron 5c. rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₱ lb 7½c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle, $4.90; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 8—Eggs—23@25c. Butter—Jersey 28@30c; choice Tennessee 18@20; prime 15@18c; fair 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 20@22; chickens 12½@18c; cocks 20c; ducks 20c; dressed poultry, chickens 10@11c; turkeys 11@12½c. Irish potatoes —$1.75@$2.25 ₱ barrel. Sweet Potatoes — 35@40c. Honey—Strained 9@11½c; in the comb 12½c. Onions —$2.25@3.00. Cabbage—1½c.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 8 — Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@24; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, December 8—Bagging—Jute, 1½ lbs, 10½c; 1¾ lbs 10¾c. Ties—Delta $1.35; arrow $1.30; pieced $1.16.

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The GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood, Skin or Scalp.

ROSADALIS Cures Scrofula.
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ROSADALIS has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent BLOOD PURIFIER.

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CURES CATARRH,
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SYPHILIS,
WHITE SWELLING,
And removes all taint from the Blood.

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SALEM, Ga., October 25, 1883.—Dr. J. A. Stewart—Dear Sir: Your specific for the blood has cured my head, that had become so bad with running ulcers that I could not lay it on a soft pillow without using cotton batting upon the pillow. It also cured a bad case of catarrh in one nostril of twelve years standing, that run constantly an offensive matter. I am now entirely well and have been for a year or more. G. M. CUNNINGHAM.

MAYOR OF CONYERS.

CONYERS, Ga., November 1, 1883.—Dr. J. A. Stewart: Your specific for the blood cured my son of a bad abscess upon the thigh that confined him to his bed for a week, and one week's use of your medicine put him upon his feet without the abscess having to be opened. Respectfully,

A. M. HELMS, Mayor of Conyers.

Send your orders to the

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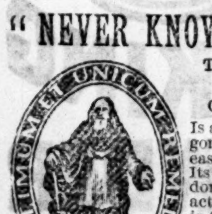

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TAX NOTICE.

THE BOOKS FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATE and county taxes will be closed by law on December 20. It will be impossible on the last days to wait on every one, so come at once and avoid the rush and delay in getting waited on.

W. A. POWELL, T. C. F. C.

December 3, 1885. d 10d.

NOTICE.

THE WATERTOWN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF the state of New York, having given notice of their intention to withdraw from this state, and having complied with the law in such cases, therefore at the expiration of thirty days said company will be allowed to withdraw their bonds from the state treasury, provided no objection is filed within that time.

R. U. HARDEMAN,
Treasurer Georgia.

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The above certificates are but a few instances of thousands in our possession, showing sufferers who have been relieved of every form of blood and skin diseases, female complaints, dyspepsia, syphilis mercurial rheumatism, blood poison and malaria.

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Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large size $1.00, mailed to any address on receipt of price Liquid form, small size $1.00, large size $1.75.

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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE!

J. A. AND J. B. BEALL, EXECUTORS ESTATE Jerre Beall, cotton exchange, New York, offer for sale their city lots, situated on southwest corner Broad and Jackson streets, Albany, Ga., 55x210 feet. Upon these lots there is one three story iron front brick store house, 25x50 feet, with basement same dimensions, fronting on Broad street; also one story brick storehouse, 22x50 feet, fronting on Jackson street. Aesides the above described houses there is room on said lots for five more stores fronting on Jackson street, same size as one described; also one 27½x78 feet, feet, fronting on Broad and Jackson streets. This property is located in the best business portion of said city, and but one block from the celebrated artesian well, and rents annually for over $1,000. For terms and price apply to execuors or

A. C. WESTBROOK, Agent,
ct14 d30t wed fri sun. Albany, Ga.

CONVICT LABOR.

WANTED FOR RAISING AND STRENGTHENing about five miles rice plantation embankment just below Savannah. Parties controlling this labor will please address, for full information, at Savannah. D. G. PURSE.

NEW YORK SHOPPING Agency

Established 1875.

PURCHASES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE with good taste and promptitude, by

MRS. H. M. DECKER.

113 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Send for circulars. References in all parts of the country nov 4 d3m wed sun

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURES, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, York City.

nov 14—d12w sat mon wed

DISSOLUTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 7, 1885.

The firm of Whann & Co., is dissolved this date by mutual consent, Wyly & Greene succeeding to all the assets and assuming all liabilities.

Signed, WYLY & GREENE,
R. J. WHANN.

L.S.L.

Capital Prize $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

G T Beauregard
J A Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!

Over Half a Million Distributed.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

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It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distributions:

187th Grand Monthly

—AND THE—

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 15th 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize $150,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths One Dollar.

List of Prizes:

1 Capital prize of	$150,000	$150,000
1 Grand prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
100 Approximation prizes of	200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$522,500

Applications for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Wasington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
—OR—
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

THE ONLY GENUINE IMPORTED BY

EISNER & MENDELSON,

318 and 320 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Fac-simile of Bottle

Eisner
HOFF's MALZ
JOHANN HOFF

OFFICE OF W. W. LAMB, M. D.
1249 HANOVER STREET,
PHILAD'A., Dec. 6, 1884.

DEAR SIRS.—I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good in persons convalescing from fever, cases of dyspepsia, for mothers nursing, and in cases of weak children and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom House satisfactorily for the past five years. Yours respectfully, W. W. LAMB, M. D.,

Chief Drug Inspector U. S. S. Port Philadelphia.

None genuine without the signature of Johann Hoff and Moritz Eisner on the neck of each bottle.

FOR SALE BY JOS. JACOBS,
Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.

Nov 1 sun wed

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J.H.REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

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M. T. CASTLEBERRY,
D. A. COOK,
City Assessors.

sun wed fri

J. W. ENGLISH, President. | A. B. STEELE, Vice-President. | R. S. RUST, Secretary.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER

BRICK.

Office 33 1-2 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.

PLAIN, OIL PRESSED and MOULDED BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Samples and prices furnished on application.

july 31d&wkly

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE

—AND—

COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Will Reopen Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE RESPECTIVELY under the care of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars, apply to

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Principal.

Samuel Kirk & Son

Silverware.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, DEC. 9, 1885.

W. C. T. U. MEETS AT Y. M. C. A. HALL AT 3 P. M.
AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT—THE BANDIT KING.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pen-Pictures of Events Occurring in Atlanta Yesterday and Last Night.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—F. M. Johnson, of Gainesville, and J. W. Maddox, of Summerville, were yesterday admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts.

FOR THE RAILROAD.—In the United States court yesterday the case of R. C. Whitmire vs. the Richmond and Danville railroad, personal damages, a verdict was given in judgment for defendant.

LAST MONTH'S WORK.—There was considerable decrease in the business of the Atlanta postoffice the past month. Last month there were stamps and envelopes sold to the amount of $7,126.53; second class matter, $661.76; due postoffice, $10.16, making a total of $7,798.45. The month preceding was $9,196.60, making a difference of $1,399.15.

THE SUPPLY DIMINISHING.—Applications for carp are coming in with a rush at the state agricultural department, and the supply is rapidly diminishing in consequence. Twenty is the allowance of every applicant, and the only cost is the express charges from Atlanta to the point where the carp are shipped.

RUN OVER BY A WAGON.—Frank Pinyon, the twelve year old son of Samuel Pinyon, on Marietta street, was seriously, probably fatally, injured yesterday afternoon. The lad fell from a wagon on which he was riding and broke his left arm. The hind wheel of the wagon passed over his breast, inflicting injuries quite dangerous. The accident occurred on Marietta street.

THE DIXIE CLUB.—This club is composed of some of Atlanta's most promising young men, and has about forty names upon the roll of membership. The club had an unusually interesting meeting last night. There was an election of officers, and W. T. Cowles was elected president for one term. R. B. Blackburn was elected vice president and L. J. Arnold secretary and treasurer.

THE MAN WHO WORKED THE TOWN.—The jeweler who was victimized by J. C. Potter, yesterday flooded the mails with postal cards, containing the man's description and offering a liberal reward for his arrest. Chief Connolly yesterday sent several telegrams out, and is trying to intercept Potter. The detectives, who were detailed to investigate the case, are satisfied that Potter left the city by the Air Line road, and that he was equipped with a ticket to Richmond, Va.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.—Messrs. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., have given the Ladies aid society of St. Philip's church the use of their magnificent corner window and room adjoining, for a doll's festival. In the great window will be shown a number of scenes of beautiful design. There will be an ice festival which will be something unique. Inside the ladies will hold a doll's bazar, in which everything that a little girl will need in the way of dolls and doll houses will be offered at very reasonable prices. All dolls will be sold fully dressed. A splendid lot has just arrived from New York.

DON'T WANT TO PAY.—There is some litigation probable between the Pullman Palace Car company and Comptroller-General Wright. The law levies a tax on the amount of business done by the company in the state. Comptroller-General Wright wants the tax on the total sales of tickets made in the state. The company wants to pay according to the pro rata amount of the tickets used in this state. That is, if a ticket is bought for a thousand mile trip and costs ten dollars, and one hundred miles of the thousand should lie in Georgia, then the tax should be on one-tenth of the price of the sleeping car fare. The comptroller general takes the other view. The matter is not in the courts yet, but will probably get there before long.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Stevens & Johnson, the skating rink men who were arrested day before yesterday, charged with failing to register and pay registration tax, were arraigned in police court yesterday morning, and at the conclusion of the testimony in the case were asked to chip in ten and cost.

But their trouble did not end here.

Later in the day they were both arrested by Patrolman Wright, upon a warrant sworn out by W. R. Phillips, the money lender. The warrant charges them with disposing of mortgaged property. It appears from what can be ascertained that Mr. Phillips holds a mortgage on the skates owned by the firm, and that the skates cannot be found. Both parties have been released on bond.

A DESERTER ARRESTED.—Joseph Grady, who deserted battery B, 8th battalion United States artillery, at Fort Barrancas, Florida, several months ago, was arrested in the city yesterday morning by Captain Moon. Grady enlisted in Atlanta something over a year ago, and went to Florida with the troops. About six months ago he left his battery and came to Atlanta. Soon after reaching the city he obtained employment on a railroad, and was running on a freight at the time he was arrested. Grady's right name is Stuckland, and his home is in Macon. He cannot assign any reason, so he says, for deserting, and asserts that he regretted it in less than a week after leaving his battalion.

SHE USED THE PASS BOOK.—If Sarah McDyer will call at police headquarters she will receive a warm welcome and a pressing invitation to tarry awhile. Sarah is a colored cook. For a long while she worked for Mrs. Glynn, who resides on Richardson street, but one day in the early part of last week was discharged. While she was working at Mrs. Glynn's the woman was entrusted with the pass book to Culberson's grocery store, where Mrs. Glynn traded, and when she left she carried the pass book away. Day before yesterday Mrs. Glynn discovered for the first time that the pass book was gone, and upon calling at Culberson's she ascertained that the negro woman had been presenting the book and ordering what she wanted. The police were at once notified and Sarah McDyer is now keeping warm by moving out of the officers' way.

ARRESTED ON A TELEGRAM.—Early yesterday morning a telegram was received at the Southern express office, in this city, asking Mr. Hulbert to have one James Thomas arrested when he called for a valise assigned to him. The telegram was turned over to Chief Connolly, who handed it to Detective Bedford. The detective made the express office headquarters for two or three hours, and during that time a darkey presented himself and asked for the valise. Detective Bedford was near at hand, and hooking on to Thomas, conducted him to police headquarters, where he was given a cell. Immediately after Thomas's arrest a telegram was sent to Cave Springs asking what disposition should be made of him, but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received. The valise is still at the Southern express office, and has not been opened. Thomas says that he does not know why he was arrested, and claims the valise as his own property.

HE SOLD THE COW.—Several days ago a DeKalb county farmer delivered a fine cow to Reed Hawshaw with instructions to sell the cow and bring the money back. Hawshaw drove the cow to Atlanta, and after visiting several butcher shops managed to dispose of her at a fair price, and putting the money in his pocket, proceeded to have a good time with it. Hawshaw had plenty of fun while the money lasted, and failed to return to the farmer for a settlement. Day before yesterday the farmer came to Atlanta, and reporting the matter at police headquarters, asked for assistance in apprehending Hawshaw. The entire police department was furnished with the negro's description, and yesterday morning Officer George McWilliams succeeded in locating him, and after a good long race effected his arrest. At police headquarters Hawshaw denied being the darkey wanted, but subsequent to his arrest he was positively identified. He is booked for larceny after trust.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

THE STREAM OF CRYSTAL WATER COMING OUT OF THE ROCKS.

Incidents at the Well Yesterday—The Pump Still Working and the Flow Enough to Give Every Man, Woman and Child Three Gallons of Water Apiece Each Day.

"That stream of water is worth its weight in silver to Atlanta." This was the exclamation of an old and conservative citizen as he stood among the crowd that surrounded the pump at the artesian well.

It certainly does look as if the artesian well had settled the question of pure drinking water for Atlanta. There are three doubts that suggested themselves to the people on yesterday, and that permeated the throngs that hung about the well from morning until night.

1. Does the water really come from below surface drainage?

Many believe that it is simply pumped from a well sixty or seventy feet deep. This is not true. A solid eight-inch pipe, riveted and leaded together, and sent down five hundred feet, passing through several beds of granite, one being seventy-three solid feet; into this pipe the piston of the pump is fitted. It is consequently impossible that a drop of water should be drawn up through the pipe from less than a depth of five hundred feet. Where the pipe passes through the granite beds, the packing is put so tight about it that no water could leak below it. It is, therefore, absolutely settled that the water comes from the lower end of the pipe, which is five hundred feet below the surface. Experiments made some time ago, before the mayor and council, satisfied them that the vein of water that supplies the pipe is 1,150 feet. That is really the vein from which the water comes.

2. Is the water pure.

There seems to be no doubt of this. Water that is gathered from among solid granite beds more than one thousand feet below the earth's surface must be pure. There is no possibility for taint or impurity of any sort. The best judges say that the water shed that supplies the vein from which the water is pumped cannot be nearer than one hundred miles to Atlanta, but must rest upon some of the mountain ranges that stand higher than Atlanta. At present the water has fluffy particles in it, that come from the wearing of the new rope and the friction of the new machinery. This gives it a taste of rope and wood, which will of course disappear as the friction of the machinery wears off, or perfect machinery is substituted. Some persons detected the taste of sulphur in the water, which of course would be no objection, especially as it was imperceptible to most of those who drank it. The purity of the water is beyond question.

3. Is the supply exhaustless?

This can only be settled by time. The pump went steadily for thirty-eight hours, and there was not the slightest diminution in the flow. Mr. Baum feels confident that it might be pumped one hundred years without a moment's intermission, and still prove unfailing. He will pump a week without stopping night or day, and will consider that a sufficient test for all practical purposes.

THE SCENES AT THE WELL.

Two negroes stood at the spout all day yesterday with goblets, handing water to the thirsty crowd. It was a sight to see the critical way with which a man took his first sip of Atlanta's artesian water. The deliberation with which he smacked his lips and tried again before making up his mind. It was universally pronounced excellent. Some one asked if it was a sufficient supply for the city of Atlanta?

"I have made a calculation," said Mr. Baum, "and the present flow will allow twelve quarts of water a day, for every man, woman and child in Atlanta. Of course it will be used in the center of the city at first. We can supply all that is needed for drinking purposes, flush every sewer in the fire limits every night, keep the cisterns full and always have the stand pipe overflowing. All this can be done with the present well. As the city grows, another well can be bored."

"What would be the best way to utilize this well?"

"I would advise sinking a small engine under the street, and putting in a pump of the best pattern. I would then erect a stand pipe sixty-five feet high, which could be made an ornament to the square, and keep it full of water. This pressure of sixty-five feet would throw the water into the upper floors of any building in the center of the city, and would guarantee a pure, and exhaustless supply of drinking water."

Some one suggested that it would take more water now to run the city than before the prohibition election, as there would be nothing now to drink but water. A bystander said:

"Not much. I have gone without water for a week, and then waked up one morning and took two weeks supply without drawing a breath."

There is no doubt that there is sufficient water for drinking purposes for the whole city, the next question is, as to how it shall be distributed, and utilized at the least expense and inconvenience.

At half-past six o'clock last night one of the valves got out of order and the pumping was suspended for the night. Work will be resumed this morning and will be kept up for a week, or until the fullest test is made. So far the test is a success. The last stroke of the pump brought up as much water as the first.

FUNERAL OF MR. PAT. LYNCH.

A Well Known Citizen Is Laid to Rest In Oakland Cemetery.

The remains of Mr. Patrick Lynch, one of Atlanta's most worthy citizens, were laid away in Oakland cemetery yesterday afternoon by the side of his father, who died only a few years ago.

The funeral took place at three o'clock, p. m., from St. Peter's and St. Paul's parish, on Marietta street, of which church the deceased had been a consistent member for many years. Rev. Father McMahon officiated, and conducted the services in a most impressive manner. The church was filled with the numerous friends of the deceased, and the funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Atlanta.

The pall bearers were Mike Maher, Jerry Lynch, Michael Mahoney, Frank Golding, James Welch, Martin Nally, who were assisted by Martin Dooly, E. C. Murphey, John Blount, S. Marion, Mike Rogan and D. H. Austin.

The deceased passed away at the age of 42. He was born in Atlanta, and has always resided here. His father and four brothers were born in Ireland, and came to the United States when quite young. They landed at New York, and after spending a few years there they came south to Charleston, South Carolina. After a short residence in that city they removed to Augusta, and when the Georgia railroad was built to Atlanta worked upon it. When the line reaching Atlanta they took up their residence here, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Many of the descendants of the four brothers now reside in Atlanta. The father of the deceased was, during his life, a prominent contractor of this city. He owned a most valuable piece of property known as Lynch's rock quarry, and with rock from this quarry the foundations of many of the business houses and residences of Atlanta are built. When he died this property was purchased by the deceased, who has continued to operate it. Besides selling the products of the quarry, he did a large amount of contracting work. He built Senator Brown's block of buildings on Wall street, Mrs. Ballard's school, the new courthouse, St. Peter and St. Paul church, and other prominent buildings of the city. He also did some contract work for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad when that line was being built to Atlanta. During his life he made many warm friends. His disposition was free, whole-souled, and his heart big and generous. He was enterprising and charitable, and in his private affairs was a devoted husband and father. His life was given to business affairs, and he rarely mingled in politics. When he did so it was only with the view of assisting some friend. A short time previous to his death he associated with him Mr. Dan Irby. The deceased leaves a wife and several children. By his death Atlanta has lost a valuable citizen.

GRIER'S SENTENCE.

Judge McCay Gives Him Six Months in Clarke County Jail.

On the 4th of the present month T. K. Grier, a beardless boy, was convicted in the United States court of violating the postal laws.

The evidence showed that young Grier, while mail agent on the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, running from Gainesville, Ga., to Monroe, Ga., opened and read letters addressed to a young lady. The crime might never have been known had not Grier gave himself away by laughing about and telling the contents of the letters which he had opened and read.

Grier was sent to jail to await sentence of the court. Yesterday morning, when court convened at ten o'clock, Judge McCay ordered the prisoner brought before him. Grier walked into the court room and faced his honor. The beardless prisoner did not look like a criminal, and looked as calm as a May morning. He looked more like a boy awaiting instructions to carry a note or message than anything else. There was no bullying expression on his face, but rather that of an ignorant country lad.

His honor stated that he had fully made up his mind to give the prisoner the extent of the law, but that friends had appealed to him. The prisoner's aged father had interceded, and that he had decided to be lenient. "The crime," said the judge, "for which you have been convicted is a very bad one. I had rather a son of mine had stolen money. To open letters intended for another is a mean, contemptible, low down act. To go off and laugh and talk about the contents of the letters is still meaner. You ought to have one year to reflect over your rascality. I will only give you six months and hope you will spend it in serious reflection, and come out with better ideas as to the duties of this life. At your own request, and because of the crowded condition of the Fulton county jail, the court sentences you to six months' imprisonment in Clarke county jail."

Grier received his sentence without showing the least emotion, while many in the courtroom were moved to tears. Last night he was carried to Athens, where he will serve his sentence.

THE WATCH IS FOUND.

Detectives Bedford and Steerman Find Johnson's Watch in a Pawn Shop.

Alex. Dougherty, the young white cripple who was arrested night before last charged with stealing a watch and purse from Colonel **Johnson**, of Rome, is still occupying a cell in the city prison.

The watch has been found, but the money has not been recovered. Early yesterday morning Detectives Bedford and Steerman began investigating the robbery, and in a short time succeeded in finding a hackman who had hauled Dougherty about the city Monday. From the hackman the detectives ascertained that Dougherty had visited among other places, Saloshin's pawn shop, on Peachtree street, where he had pawned a watch. The detectives called at Saloshin's and succeeded in getting a view of the watch which they instantly recognized as the watch Colonel Johnson had lost. By inquiry they ascertained that the pawn broker had advanced twenty dollars upon the watch, and when they demanded possession of it he declined to give it up. The detectives then went to Judge Landrum and swore out a possessory warrant for the watch. The warrant was served and the watch is now in Judge Landrum's keeping, where it will remain until the warrant can be heard day after tomorrow.

The watch is worth probably one hundred and fifty dollars.

WILL FIGHT IT.

Mr. L. B. Henry Changes His Mind About His Case.

Monday night Mr. L. B. Henry, the young man who gave himself up for appropriating about $1,000 belonging to the Georgia Pacific road, said he would plead guilty to the charge and go to the penitentiary.

Yesterday the young man reconsidered, and decided to fight the case.

Colonel S. B. Spencer, a well known lawyer, visited the jail yesterday and had a long conference with the prisoner. When the attorney came out of the cell into the office, he said that he would find no trouble in clearing Mr. Henry of the charge of larceny after trust, the charge upon which he was arrested.

"He has told me the entire story, and I tell you that young had no idea of stealing the money. If he had wanted to he could have loped out with the three hundred and eighty dollars of the road's money paid Captain Sage the day he was arrested."

So it appears that Mr. Henry is not as anxious to wear the stripes as he thought he was. He still refuses to give the name of the gentleman to whom he gave the money to make up the shortage. Henry will not try to make bond, as he hopes to get an early trial.

Tempted to Suicide.

Duty to mankind and obligation to the manufacturers of the remedy, demand that I acknowledge the wonderful results of using Swift's Specific.

Three years ago I was afflicted with that most horrible of diseases, blood poison. In vain I sought help from the medical profession, changing doctors two or three times. The mercurial remedies used soon put me on crutches, and brought on untold pain. I could see myself failing every day. My weight was reduced from 150 to 117 pounds in six weeks. I could see no use of living, situated as I was, and was so desperate at times that I felt like taking my own life. Friends interfered, and urged me to go to Hot Springs. I started, but on my way met a friend who persuaded me to stop with him, and to try Swift's Specific. I had no faith in patent medicines, and at first would not listen to such advice. But my sufferings were so intense, I finally yielded. After the first bottle I felt a great change, and by the time I had used one dozen bottles, I was like myself once more. I still felt some pains in my limbs yet, and so continued the use of the medicine, and today one would never think that I had been such a wreck and cured by that wonderful remedy. It stands at the head of all blood remedies, and is a blessing to all mankind.

J. H. BROWN.
Homersville, Steuben county, N. Y.
November 30th, 1885.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Company, Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga., New York, 157 West Twenty-third street.

If you want to buy your children books of any kind, call at Lynch's, No. 7 Whitehall street. tf

A. J. MILLER,

Manufactures parlor suites and lounges, fine cherry sets and sideboards, velvet body Brussels, taps and ingrain carpets. Prices cut to cash buyers.

Open Again.

The National hotel bar is again open, and the old patrons, as well as new, are cordially invited to call. JETT & BRASELTON.

Important to Saloon Men.

Being desirous of changing my business, I will sell one of the best saloon stands in Birmingham, Ala. Business long established. For particulars address lock box 686 Birmingham, Ala. Information can also be had of C. M. Gardner, 32 S. Broad street, Atlanta. 4t

Juvenile books at cost. Lynch's book store. tf

Broke an Arm.

Yesterday afternoon Clark Ewing, a colored carpenter, fell from a ladder and broke his right arm below the elbow and dislocated the shoulder. Ewing was working on a new house of C. P. Haylis, which is going up on Frazier street, two blocks below the jail.

If you want to buy your children books of any kind, call at Lynch's, No. 7 Whitehall street. tf

COAL $3.75 PER TON.

Glen Mary Round Coal (egg size.) J. C. Wilson & Co., telephone 312. Coal Elevator, telephone 354.

thu sat mon wed

Xmas Books for children at Lynch's book store, No. 7 Whitehall street. tf

STILSON, JEWELER.
RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
53 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MY STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
IS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
SUITS FOR MEN, BOY AND CHILDREN.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
GEORGE MUSE, 38 Whitehall Street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUMMOND'S HORSE-SHOE,
"J. T.," or Big Chunk and Natural Leaf Tobacco.
THE ONLY GENUINE NATURAL LEAF,
AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.

CHRISTMAS
GOODS.
TOYS, DOLLS, WAGONS, ETC.,
ARRIVING DAILY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.

We manufacture daily for wholesale and retail trade all kinds of absolutely pure Confections, including the celebrated

MIKADO BON BONS.

This Candy is delicious and popular. We bake all kinds of plain and ornamental Cakes, Lady Fingers, Almond Macaroons, Kisses, etc., and keep in stock

Apples, Nuts, Oranges, Rasins, California Pears, Citrons, Malaga Grapes, Curants. Dates.

FIREWORKS!

Nunnally & Rawson,
36 WHITEHALL ST.

CITY NEWS.

The Gate City Guard will give an exhibition drill and hop at their armory on the evening of the 18th inst.

Artesian well water is being served by Durand at restaurant in union depot.

Will sell you books and Christmas goods at cost. James F. Lynch, No. 7, Whitehall street. tf

A CARD.

We take pleasure in announcing to the general public and medical profession, that having opened a branch establishment of our New York house in the city, we will keep on hand a most complete stock of

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
—AND—
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of the best manufacture. We make a specialty of grinding all sorts of compound lenses for the execution of oculists' prescriptions.

MEROWITZ BROTHERS,
295 and 297 4th Ave., New York
20 Peachtree street Atlanta, Ga
1w 7p

Juvenile books at cost. Lynch's book store. tf

COAL $3.25 PER TON.

Glen Mary Nut Coal for stoves. J. C. Wilson & Co. and Coal Elevator. Telephone 312 and 354.

thu sat mon wed

Will sell you books and Christmas goods at cost. James F. Lynch, No. 7 Whitehall street. tf

$1,000,000 to the Charity Hospital, N. O.

The great Charity Hospital at New Orleans, La., is classed by the medical profession as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world. Over two centuries it has stood at the gates of the Mississippi as a savior of the national health in the South and West. The Louisiana State Lottery contributed in 1868 one million of dollars, payable in installments, for its support, and is reimbursed by the franchise of the Drawings. The next Grand Semi-Annual (the 187th) will take place on December 15th, when over half a million of dollars will be scattered to its patrons everywhere. All information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Thus you can do good, and the world will be none the wiser, and you may get $150,000 to ease your declining years.

Books of all kinds at cost. No. 7 Whitehall street. James F. Lynch. tf

JUVENILES AND POETS
NEW, ELEGANT, CHEAP.
Photo and Auto Albums
BEAUTIFUL, ARTISTIC, LOW.
BLOCKS AND GAMES.
Writing Desks,
From 75 cents to $10.
SCRAP BOOKS,
From 10 cents to $5,
XMAS CARDS,
Endless Variety.
Picture Frames,
Any Size Made to Order.
SCREENS AND EASELS
On Hand and Made to Order.
WALL PAPER!
Sold and put up.
E. H. THORNTON, Stationer, 28 Whitehall St.

FRANK E. BLOCK,
Manufacturer of Every Variety of Strictly Pure
FINE CONECTIONS,

Marshmallows, Caramels, Chocolates, Bon-Bons, Cream Walnuts, Almonds, and all kinds of fine Hand-made Creams, made daily. Packed assorted in handsome Boxes of 1, 2 and 4 5 pounds, or in desired quantities at

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Corner Alabama and Pryor streets.

Announcements.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector Fulton county, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens. C. W. Wells will be associated with me in the office if elected on the 30th, December, 1885. JAMES M. WILSON.
d til d

JOHN T. HALL is a candidate for Tax Collector. If elected, J. H. ROBINSON, formerly with Judge Clayton, will be his assistant.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, and will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of election. Mr. J. M. McAfee is associated with me in the office.

W. A. POWELL.
Election Wednesday, December 30th, 1885.
aug30d.t

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET.

WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER,
31½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO

Tailor-Made, Form Fitting
OVERCOATS AND SUITS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
MEN'S OVERCOATS!
All Wool, $5 to $25.
MEN'S SUITS
All Wool, $7 to $25.
BOY'S SUITS,
$3.50 to $15.
BOY'S OVERCOATS,
$3.50 to $12.
—OUR—
Underwear and Hosiery
Cannot be Equalled.
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Scarf Pins, Cuffs and Collars, the largest in the city.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & Co., 41 Whitehall Street.

Three Millions of Dollars,

Loaned since 1865 in the west and south, without the loss of one dollar to lenders.

Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money borrowed.

My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm property are unsurpassed.

No loan made for more than one-third the value of security taken.

Eight per cent interest net to lenders. Correspondence with parties controlling money for investment solicited. Send for pamphlet containing full information relative to Georgia farm loans, my manner of doing business and testimonials, or call and see me at room 12 Gate City bank. L. B. NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.
McKeldin & Carlton,
35 Peachtree Street.

New stock of fine shoes. Ladies' English Waukenphanst shoes. Our imported shoes from 'Drial et Cie, Paris, are the finest ever brought south. Boy's, Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, best school shoes made. We have the best $2.00 and $3.00 shoes for men and ladies ever offered to the trade of Atlanta. Fine silk, stiff and soft hats in all new styles. Largest stock of shoes and slippers in the city.

McKELDIN & CARLTON,
35 Peachtree st,

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.,
CORNER ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS,
ATLANTA, GA.
DEALERS IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ART GOODS
AND
JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

We particularly desire to invite the Inspection of the public to a DIRECT IMPORTATION from PARIS of the most exquisite designs in ART GOODS, ever brought to the South, comprising every kind of present, suitable for the

Christmas Holiday Season.

We also have NEW GOODS of the latest styles, recently purchased in the NORTHERN MARKETS, constantly arriving. Our display of

FINE DIAMOND

the ele-ga
ts made.

Is unequalled in THE SOUTH. You are respectfully solicite Our Store.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

Fall Trade 1885.

McBRIDE & CO.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, CLOCKS,

SHOWCASES,

House Furnishing Goods,

LARGEST STOCK,

LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH.

32 Wall Street, Opposite Carshep.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Dec. 8, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	29.98	56	..	E	Lt	.00	Clear
Savannah	30.02	59	..	S E	6	.00	Clear
Jacksonville	..	..	..			.00	
Montgomery	29.72	64	59	S	10	.22	Lt Rain
New Orleans	..	..				.00	
Galveston	..					.00	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.							
6:00 a m	30.14	41	33	E	16	.01	Clowdy
10:00 a m	30.17	42	33	E	12	....	Lt Rain
2:00 p m	30.02	48	33	E	22	....	Clear
6:00 p m	29.99	44	34	E	18	....	Clowdy
9:00 p m	29.89	44	21	E	26	.02	Fair

Maximum ther. 48.0
Minimum ther. 41.0
Total rain fall .03

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

38 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

X mas and Holiday Goods. The largest, cheapest and best stock in Atlanta. Albums, Bibles, Scrap Books, Toy and Picture Books, Fancy Stationery, etc.; Christmas and New Year Cards. Sets Dickens, Scott, etc., $3.00 to $8.00 cheaper than any house south.

The Capitol City Land and Improvement Company will make loans on its stock or other good negotiable securities. Jacob Haas, Secretary.

su we fr tf

Meetings.

The regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held promptly at 3 p. m., Thursday, at the Y. M. C. A. Full attendance desired as there will be business of importance.

MRS. WITTERS, President,
MISS STOKES, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

S. DOUGHERTY, of Rome, is in the city.

JOHN A. JOSEPH, of Columbus, is at the Kimball.

M. S. RUF and wife, of Chattanooga, are at the Kimball.

REPRESENTATIVE BERNER, of Monroe county, is in the city.

SENATOR JOHN W. MADDOX, of Catoosa, is visiting Atlanta.

SENATOR JAMES E. BROWN, of Hampton, was in the city yesterday.

W. Y. ATKINSON, of Newnan, and W. H. Perkinson, of Woodstock, were among the callers at the executive office yesterday.

F. B. POPE, E. J. Tobin and Miss Jessie Tobin, of Augusta, are guests of the Kimball.

HON. A. O. BACON, of Macon, reached Atlanta last night, and registered at the Kimball.

MR. B. MARTIN, a capitalist of Utica, N. Y., is in Atlanta, looking for a pleasant southern home. He is much pleased with this climate and with the city.

THE Rome circuit is up in the supreme cour and the following lawyers are in attendance: W T Cheney, John H Reece, Max Meyerhardt, R T Fouche, J H Hoskinson, Mr Henry Walker, D S Printup, Judge J W H Underwood, C Rowell, T W Alexander, W H Dabney, C A Thornwell, and C N Featherston.

THE friends of Miss Sara Manypenny will be glad to learn that she is making rapid progress in the dramatic profession. She will appear in the leading heavy roles in support of Frederick Wade, the tragedian, during his engagement in this city. Miss Manypenny is a neice of Justice Woods, of the United States supreme court, and of General Willard Warner, of Tecumseh, Ala.

AT THE KIMBALL: Wm Howells, Cincinnati; Thomas F Sowers, New York; F Otto, Montgomery, Ala; Henry Bartlett, Halifax; George A Backus, Philadelphia; H M Ofacker, Montgomery, Ala; H D Smith, C Stratting, New York; R G Pryor, Cincinnati; J A Jacobs, New York; G W Ely, Montgomery, Ala; J W Gonge, G B Thomas, C E Newbold, New York; John Postell, Ga; C P Knabe, Cincinnati; C J Seding, New Orleans, La; J M Case, Columbus, O; T J Ripley, Ga; J T Whitcomb, Chicago; J H Hoskinson, Rome, Ga; W S McLarin and wife, Fairburn, Ga; E P Padgett, Haglehurst; C A Washington, St Louis; C H Blanchard, E W Ward, Cincinnati; Robert Besner, Forsyth; R S Park, Macon; W H Bolk, Jr, Baltimore; T D Reed, Philadelphia; J C Anderson, Madison, Ga; M D Shatton, Cleveland, O.; T J Hagan, Albany, N Y.; Ed Sattler, Baltomore; James M Crisp, Trenton; W R Marshall, Chattanooga, Tenn.; M Caslamdry, J R Richards, Baltimore; J A Houston, New York; Mrs E J Tobin, Miss Jessie S Tobin, Augusta, Ga.; D C Kelly, Nashville, Tenn.; H C McClure, Georgia; Miles Rock, Washington, D C; J B Eage, J B Boggett, Douglassville; Ben H Lynn, Philadelphia; T A Phillips, Charleston, S C; Will Quinn, New York; Seaborn Wright, Rome; B H Goldsberger, Nashville; C W Kimball, Miss K E Ryan, Chicago; J A Joseph, Columbus; S M Knox, Rome; J W Shipley, Baltimore; A O Bacon, Macon; C H way and wife, Mrs E R Campbell, St. Louis; J Preston Carson, Richmond, Va; J M King, Rochester, N Y; C M Allen, Opelika; F B Pope, Augusta; J E Brown, McDonough; D C Roberts, Knoxville, Tenn; M H Allen, Toledo, M S Relfe and wife, Chattanooga; S Dougherty, Rome.

HANDLING THE ARDENT.

Some of the Men Who Handle it Gets Into Court.

The city court yesterday tried E. R. Elliott for selling liquor to a drunk man, after being warned not to do so by a young gentleman who was trying to get the intoxicated man home. The case was made by a member of the Young Men's Christian association. The evidence was overwhelmingly against Mr. Elliott, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars or to go to jail for three months. The trial of the case was watched with much interest.

J. F. Hunter was tried for selling liquor to minors. Found not guilty.

Dr. Asher for the same offense, case ready for the jury.

There are still otTON MAILlike character to be tried.

Xmas Books for childSTITUTION OFbook store, No. 7, Whitehall street, NTA, Decembe tf
eek for fa

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON & CO

166 and 68 Whitehall and 1 to 15 Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE SOUTH.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

IMPORTERS

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, Shoes, and Dress Making.

We are now in our new store with plenty of room and facilities equal to any house in the United States.

We have the Largest and Most Elegant Stock ever bought by us.

Our Silks, Velvets, French Novelties, Woolens, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Table Linens, Towels, Laces, etc., etc., are new and in the VERY LATEST STYLES.

IN LADIES CLOAKS WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, ALL THE NEW STYLES. Also a full line of Cloak Material with Trimmings to match.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF MILLINERY EVER SHOWN HERE. Miss Holroyd, our manager in this department, will be glad to meet our trade and especially her friends.

CARPETS JUST RECEIVED. PRICES DOWN. New and Stylish Patterns, never seen in this market, just opened with Rugs to match. With our enormous stock and our increased facilities we can and will sell regardless of others prices.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.—None but the very best and every pair guaranteed as represented, with full and complete line in Rubber Goods for the winter.

In our Dress Making, as in every other Department of our business, our facilities are equal to any and we leave to the public to judge of our efforts to meet the demands of of our trade. [Agents Buttrick's Patterns.] CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Look, Cut Prices

—ON—

White and Decorated China:

White China Tea Plates	75c. set,	worth $1.25
" " Breakfast "	$1.00 "	" 1.50
" " Dinner "	1.25 "	" 2.00
" " Cups and Saucers	$1.25 "	" 2.25
Decorated China " "	1.25 "	" 2.25
" " "	2.50 "	" 3.50
" Plates, fancy, 20c. each.		
" Chamber Sets,	$5.00 "	" 6.50
" China Tea Sets,	6.50 "	" 8.00
" Dinner Sets 125 pcs,	20.00 "	" 25.00

Fancy Lamps at Your Own Price!

Hand Painted Glassware in all colors.
Latest Designs in Fancy Goods.
The handsomest line of CARLSBAD WARE ever brought to Atlanta.
Headquarters for Bridal Presents.
Merchants, now is your time to buy LOW.

DOBBS & BRO.,
53 Peachtree Street.

FUNERAL OF MR. COLE.

The Funeral of One of Atlanta's Best Citizens.

The funeral of Mr. Moses Cole occurred from the Central Presbyterian church, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Strickler, of the above church, and Rev. Dr. Barnett of the First Presbyterian church, officiated. The reverend gentlemen dwelt touchingly upon the many noble traits of character and Christian virtues of the deceased, and the large congregation which had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect, were frequently moved to tears.

After the funeral services the remains were carried to Oakland and laid to rest.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:

Mr. D. A. Beatie,
Mr. E. P. Chamberlin,
Dr. J. P. Logan,
Mr. Campbell Wallace, Jr.,
Major Patton,
Dr. J. W. Rankin,

The deceased came to Atlanta when quite a young man. He began business in the city as clerk in the store of Beach & Root, retail dry goods merchants, at that time one of the largest in the city. He worked with this firm for several years and then went into the queensware business on his own account. This business he kept up for some time, when he became a member of the firm of Chamberlin, Cole & Boynton, now Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. After two years his health began to fail and he was forced to retire from active business and seek outdoor employment. After retiring from this firm he went into the nursery business with Major Campbell Wallace and Campbell Wallace, Jr. In this business he continued for several years, and then sold out his interest to his son and nephew.

For the past two years the deceased's health had been very bad and his death was not unexpected. He was forty-nine years old and was a gentleman whose integrity of character was highly valued. He leaves behind him an unblemished name, and his good deeds will live in the memory of those who knew and loved him.

HE BEAT HIS WIFE.

John Hightower Asked for Two Bonds Because he Abused his Family.

"Fore God, judge, dat woman has spiled all my happiness. She's done gone and took dat man all to herself. She has," said Mary Hightower in police court yesterday morning.

"Well, let's hear the evidence," said Judge Anderson, as the chief began to call the witnesses.

And this was the story adduced.

John Hightower is a large, strong negro who is not afraid of work. He is a married man, and has a comfortable home near the cemetery, where he and his wife and child have lived pleasantly until a few months ago. About that time Hightower begun to neglect his family. He would absent himself from his home for three and four days at a time, and when his wife would attempt to ascertain the cause for the change in his conduct he would fall upon her and beat her most unmercifully. The wife, however, loved her husband as fondly after being whipped as before, and by following him and watching him closely, finally ascertained that he was passing much of his time with a woman named Fannie Clements. This discovery made the trouble between man and wife worse, and late night before last, when the wife went to the woman's house and tried to persuade her husband away, he gave her a terrible beating with a large stick. She then went to police headquarters and reported all that had transpired, and early yesterday morning Hightower was arrested. The evidence against him was so conclusive that Judge Anderson dismissed the city case and required a hundred dollar bond for wife beating, and another bond in the same sum for deserting his wife.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Asking an Appropriation to Finish the Work on Muscle Shoals.

A regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce was held yesterday at eleven o'clock.

After going through with the routine work, Mr. G. W. Akers introduced the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The opening of the Tennessee river to navigation from the Ohio to Chattanooga, will reduce the rates on western produce to this city several cents per hundred weight, and in all probability secure to us the advantages of rebilling, and as the government has expended a large amount of money on the Muscle Shoals already, and but a small amount comparatively is needed to finish the improvement, be it therefore

Resolved, That our immediate representatives in congress be urged to use all honorable means to secure a sufficient appropriation to complete this work as rapidly as possible.

Resolved, That the secretary of this body be instructed to furnish the Hon. N. J. Hammond a copy of this resolution.

Several additional amendments were made to the constitution and by-laws, for the purpose of harmonizing the inaccuracies in the amendments recently adopted.

Supreme Court.

OCTOBER TERM, 1885.

ATLANTA, December 8, 1885.

List of Circuits, showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Rome	20	Brunswick	14
Cherokee	16	Eastern	30
Augusta	29	Northern	14
Middle	11	Atlanta	41
Ocmulgee	13		

Messrs. John H. Reece, W. T. Cheney, Robert Harvey and W. E. Spinks were admitted to practice in the supreme courr.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Argument concluded.
No. 1. Walker vs. Logan. Complaint for land, from Paulding. Argued. W. E. Spinks; J. F. Thompson, for plaintiff in error. J. M. Spinks, for defendant.
No. 4. Wallin et al. vs. Shuford. Withdrawn.
No. 7. Brown et al. vs. Davenport, ordinary, for use. Continued.
No. 20. Novin vs. Fouche, assignee. Continued.
No. 5. Rutledge et al. vs. McFarland. Claim, from Walker. W. H. Payne; J. E. Shumate, for plaintiffs in error. F. W. Copeland; Harrison & Peeples, for defendant.

At the conclusion of Mr. Copeland's argument the court adjourned to 9:30 o'clock this morning.

'A jewel of the first water" is another name for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Only 25c.

HIRSCH BROS.

OUR BOOM IN TRADE!

We have now in stock and daily receiving

THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST

STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is replete with all the

NOVELTIES AND ELEGANT STYLES

INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH'S CONDITION.

How He Contracted His Illness and His Condition Last Night.

At a late hour last night the condition of ex-Mayor English was considered by his attending physicians, Drs. Pinckney and Alexander, to be still very critical. His dangerous illness is a matter of much concern to his many friends in Atlanta and elsewhere. Many inquiries are made at his home as to his condition, and the earnestness with which this information is sought goes to show the anxiety felt by every one.

During the prohibition campaign Captain English worked night and day in the interest of the "dry ticket." He was constantly on the go, and the excitement and fatigue of the campaign left him in no condition to be at the polls on election day to engage in a heated contest. He was there, however, notwithstanding his weakened condition, and during the entire day worked at the polls with unceasing energy. The ground was cold and the air was raw, making the day a most disagreeable one. That night at a late hour, when he retired, he was completely broken down by fatigue and exposure. The following day he felt badly and continued to grow worse. He did not look upon his troubles with much concern, and instead of consulting a physician, took simple remedies, thinking that he would be all right in a few days, when the fatigue of the campaign had worn away. For two or three days previous to being compelled to go to bed he felt symptoms of congestion. In addition to this pains visited him in the back of his head such as usually precedes an attack of miningitis. On the morning of the municipal election, December 2, he felt so badly that Dr. Pinckney, who had been called in a day or two previous, advised him to remain in bed. This he did. The day following members of his family noticed by his strange actions and conversation that his mind was affected. At intervals he appeared rational, and then returned to an unconscious state. His present illness is regarded as congestion of the brain, brought about by a strain of his physical powers, and a severe cold that he contracted on election day. An improvement in his condition is anxiously looked for.

THE MURDERER OF WARE.

The Case of Carter Cotton to Go to the Jury Today.

This morning the jury in the case of Carter Cotton, on trial in the superior court for the murder of Vine Ware, will be charged by Judge Richard Clarke.

Yesterday afternoon the argument was concluded and the prisoner made his statement to the judge and jury. Cotton said that what he had done was in self-defense, and that he believed then and believed now that Vine Ware intended to kill him. Ware was a better man than Cotton. "He came to my house and treated me badly. He injured my property in many ways. He ran me out of my own lot more than once, and had often threatened to kill me. The day he came to my house he came for the purpose of killing me. I am an old man, over seventy-five, and I ask the court to be merciful to me, for I was defending myself and wife."

And as the old negro, his hair frosted with the winters of many years, and his form bent and tottering, ceased speaking, he resumed his seat, the tears rolling down his cheeks.

The prisoner had married the step-daughter of Vine Ware, who opposed the union and swore vengeance. Ware made frequent threats against Cotton, and the two men had several difficulties. In September Ware went to Cotton's home, one door from his own on Dover street, and at once began a tirade of abuse. Both Cotton and his wife ord Ware to leave the lot, but instead of doing th pushed Cotton's wife aside and started toward ton, who picked up a hatchet and struck him the head, making a wound which resulted in b death nearly a month later.

KELLET KILLED.

A Revenue Marshal Killed on Lookout Mountain.

W. D. Kellet, deputy revenue marshal, was killed on Lookout mountain Sunday night.

A telegram received by United States Marshal Nelms yesterday from Revenue Agent Chapman stated that the body of Mr. Kellet had been found on Lookout mountain, five miles east of Valley Head., Alabama, on Monday morning. Mr. Chapman went and identified the body.

On Sunday night Kellet was in charge of Calvin Young, arrested for violating the revenue laws. He was carrying the prisoner to Valley Head, Alabama. It is supposed that a crowd of moonshiners, knowing of the arrest of Young, determined to kill the officer, and lay in ambush by the side of the road. His body was riddled with bullets, and the ground where the dead man lay, was covered with blood.

The deceased was for a number of years the sheriff of Chattooga county, and was at the time of his death jailer of that county. Last July he was appointed marshal by Captain Nelms, and has made a most efficient officer. He was true game and did not fear danger.

A gentlemen connected with the department said last night:

"The very people living in the neighborhood of the place where Kellet was killed have been treated unusually kind by the United States officials. There is no telling what these moonshiners will do when they are stirred up."

Fred Warde and the Knights of Pythias.

From the Cleveland Leader, August 29, 1885.

The fact that so many Knights of Pythias are at present encamped at Cleveland, and the appropriate selection made by Frederick Warde, John Banim's Damon and Pythias, with which to begin his season and that of the opera house, may possibly account for the "Standing Room Only" placard that was suspended in front of the box office several minutes before the signal was given for the raising of the curtain. A large share of the audience was made up of local and visiting knights and their ladies, and it is safe to assert that a better pleased audience never left the opera house, for what could be more pleasing and entertaining to the members of this order than to see a flesh and blood representation of the beautiful story of brotherly love and friendship upon which the order was founded more than twenty-one years ago, and the fact that Mr. Warde is an honored member of the order lent a peculiar charm to the interest of the occasion, a charm that only members of the society could fully appreciate. The applause which followed most of the heroic utterances and sentiments of never dying love was probably the most genuine and heartfelt that ever came from an opera house audience. Calls followed the drop of every curtain, without a solitary exception.

Bandit King.

The Bandit King makes his great entry in town today at the opera house. The lords of the great sensational are sure to have enough of it to satisfy their taste. As the show is not a blood and thunder story, but a wholesome, elegantly mounted, superiorly played, ladies have largely patronized the Bandit King and his romantic adventures. Says the Galveston Daily News:

It would be difficult to assemble a more enthusiastic audience than greeted the Bandit King at Tremont opera house last night. In the entertainment there is nothing that could offend the most delicate taste. The play is a toned-down border drama, with all the excitement and thrilling scenes intact and the courseness completely eliminated. It retains its interest throughout, does not drag or weary at any period, and at times is capable of exciting the most stolid to a fever heat.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

GUINN'S PIONEER 7 BLOOD RENEWER

The Merchant Dealing in

GUINN'S

PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Is hereby authorized to refund the money if it does not cure the diseases for which it is recommended, and when taken according to directions.

CURES RHEUMATISM,
MERCURIAL POISON,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS
SKIN DISEASES,

SORES OF ALL KINDS,
BLOOD POISON,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ETC

R. GUINN first manufactured and sold his medicine from

PERRY, GA.

In an humble way, using an ordinary iron pot fof boiling. The business was run under the name or

SWIFT & GUINN

PERRY, GA.,

WITH THE CAUTION PRINTED ON EACH LABEL: "NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF R. GUINN."

And the medicine was sold at $5 per bottle. The co-partnership was dissolved by Mr. C. T. Swift retiring, and Mr. R. Guinn continuing the manufacture of this celebrated vegetable blood renewer from southern forests up to the present time. He has now sold his right therein to the

MACON MEDICINE CO.,

MACON, GA.

ssay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
MACON MEDICINE CO.,
Macon, Ga.

d to visit

S

e Line to New York and Boston.

TH THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express, four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Reeves, General Southern agent, Cincinnati, O. aug20d1y

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BABES

CHILDREN, WOMEN, DELICATE PERSONS.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

IS AN AGREEABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CASTOR OIL, SENNA, BABY SYRUPS, DROPS, ETC., FOR CHILDREN; AND PILLS, MINERAL WATERS, APERIENTS, AND OTHER PHYSICS FOR ADULTS.

Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally effective for grown persons.

DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Bad Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

25 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for Liquid Tropic-Fruit Laxative. Price 25 cts.; 5 bottles, express paid, $1. Lozenge form, 25 and 50 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Sold by druggists. Depot, 9 Dey Street, New York.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS. HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED.

Weak, Nervous Invalids, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for the "Electric Review," a large illustrated journal published for free distribution.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases.

Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment.

Address for free copy, The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York.

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D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

OUT OR IN.

IN EVERY TIME.

And don't you forget that we are never out of what we advertise. Bring this in your hand and let us convince you of what we say. 50 cents for men's Red Knit Undershirts. We received one case of these goods Saturday, 5th inst. The Red Knit Shirt which we sold in the early part of the season at this price was a No. 1 good one, but the one which we are selling now at that price beats the world.

25 cents. Our Ladies White Knit Undervest at this price is a better one than we sold last season at 50 cents. The fact is we could not sell them now for less than 50 cents, but they are loose and not in boxes or bundles. 25 cents for misses Knit Pants and Undershirts. These goods are heavily mixed with wool. You see plenty of goods advertised at these prices, but we are not speaking of cotton goods. In the better class of these goods our stock is grand. Our 50, 75 and $1.00 Knit Shirts for ladies' and gentlemen are, we claim, and can convince the best judges to be 10, 20 and 25 per cent better than anything in the market for the price.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS

Big shipments of these goods opened last week. We will show to the people of Georgia, commencing Monday, some of the grandest drives and bargains in these goods ever shown in the south. Call for our $1.00, $1.25, $2.00 and $3.00 White Blankets, and be sure and ask to see our Bed Comforts at 65, 75, $1.00 and $1.50. You know what goods are, and we are doing all that we claim and that is to undersell any house in the state on these goods.

DRESS GOODS.

Last week we were crowded from morning until night in our dress goods department, and nothing but our extreme low prices caused it. 5 cents for Plaid Dress, guaranteed all cotton. 7½ cents for a beautiful Plaid dress goods, part wool, and sold by us in the early part of the season for 12½ cents. 10 and 12½c for splendid Gray and Brown Wool Filling Twilled Flannel. 25c for a beautiful Opera Flannel. 25c for a Red Twilled Flannel, all wool, elegant quality, smooth finish, and sold by us last season for 45c. 5 and 6¼c for a good quality 4-4 Bleeching. 5 and 6¼c for a good quality 4-4 Sea Island. 5c for a splendid small check Gingham. 3½ and 5c for excellent Prints. Slaughtering of prices in Hosiery to reduce this stock. Black Cashmeres at 25, 50, 65 and 75. On these goods and prices we are under all others. Our Silks are not last, and they need no mention, as they speak for themselves. 10c for a right good shoulder Shawl. 75c for a superb 6-Button Kid Glove. 40c for a 56 inch Waterproof in beautiful shades. 35c for same goods, same width, in dark grays. 12½, 15 and 20c will buy of us an all wool plain Red Flannel which no house in the south can match for less than 3, 4 and 5c per yard more.

CLOAKS.

An immense stock of beautiful goods in this department. We can't afford to be undersold in these goods, and won't be, but will undersell many others. We are here for business, and we are going to do it if you will do yourself justice by giving us a look.

LITTLE FELLOWS

Look out. We have a beautiful stock of Dolls and Holiday Goods, and we will be pleased to see your bright eyes sparkling around them.

HAMBURG LINIMENT

CURES
Bruises,
Sprains,
Sciatica,
Swellings,
Neuralgia,
Lame Back,
Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism, etc.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

—SOLD BY—

Hutchison & Bro.

sun wed fri 14 WHITEHALL ST.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF WOLBERG & PATLAN IS THIS day dissolved. The business will be conducted by John Patlan, who assumes all debts and liabilities of the firm, and will collect all debts due the firm.

December 7th, 1885.

B. WOLBERG.
JOHN PATLAN.

ON SATURDAY DECEMBER 19th, 1885, I WILL sell at public outcry, before the postoffice in the city of Atlanta, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, seized by me for violations of the United States internal revenue laws, to-wit: Four mules, two wagons, twenty-eight gallons of brandy, two and three-quarter gallons whisky, two copper stills, two copper caps, one copper worm, two kegs, 2,250 cigars, one box of leaf and scrap tobacco, and two sets of harness. All of the above described property having been duly advertised for thirty days, and no claims filed or bonds given, as required by law, the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

THOS. C. CRENSHAW, JR., Collector.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 5, 1885.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA.

ON DECEMBER 2 A DIVIDEND OF $2.00 PER share was declared, payable on the 22d inst. The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on the 17th inst. Stockholders will be passed as usual to Savannah 14th to 17th, and from Savannah 17th to 19th. The annual election of directors will be held on Monday, January 4th, 1886. Stockholders will be passed as usual to Savannah from 1st to 4th, and from Savannah from 4th to 7th.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Cashier.

dec7d7t-mon-wed-sat

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS.,
Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
A. L. SMITH.,
Bradford, Pa.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents, Atlanta.

Established in 1857.

PETER LYNCH,

GROCER.

WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.

A Perfect Variety Store.

Just received FIFTY BUSHELS SEED RYE.

Orders from city or country promptly filled at lowest rates. Terms cash.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

t2oct1ly

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus Conn.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—I CONSENT THAT my wife, Minnie Patlan, may from this date be a free trader. This December 7, 1885.

JOHN PATLAN.

dec 9 d 5t wd

NOTICE.

I WILL EXPOSE TO SALE AT PUBLIC AUCtion at Rack Hill, S. C., on Tuesday, December 22d, 1885, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described stocks, to-wit: Ninety-six six shares stock in the Rack Hill cotton factory company of Rack Hill, S. C., par value $100 per share. Twenty shares stock in the Young Men's Loan and Trust company of Rack Hill, S. C., par value $100 per share. Three hundred shares in the Furman Farm Improvement company of Atlanta, Ga., par value $10 per share. The same being stocks pledged to Williams, Black & Co., of New York, by J. M. Ivy & Co., of Rack Hill, S. C., as collateral security for indebtedness and sold to satisfy same. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. M. CHERRY,
Agent of Williams, Black & Co.
Rack Hill, S. C., December 7, 1885.

dec9-13-16-20

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES—WILL be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in January, 1886, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., bounded north by Simpson street, east by an alley, south by a lot name of owner not known, and west by Hull street, being part of land lot No. 78, in the fourteenth district of, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., and being part of block No. 165 of the original subdivision of land lot 78, being the land conveyed by Levi Stancell, trustee for Harriet Stancell, to Adam Clements, on the 14th day of August, 1869, which conveyance is recorded in book N, page 332, of the land records of the superior court of Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of Mrs. A. V. C. Johnson, to satisfy two mortgage fi fas. from Fulton superior court in favor of D. P. Morris vs. Mrs. A. V. C. Johnson and Henry R. Powers vs. Mrs. A. V. C. Johnson.

Also at the same time and place the lands and tenements of Adam Latham, as follows, to-wit: In the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta and more particularly described as follows: Fronting forty feet on the north side of East Ellis street, and beginning at the east corner of the lot known as No. 124 on said street in the plan of numbering said city, and running east along said street 40 feet, thence north 200 feet, thence west 60 feet, thence south along an alley 60 feet to rear of said lot No. 124, thence east 20 feet, thence south 140 feet to the beginning point on Ellis street in Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Adam Latham to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Thomas W. Latham vs. Adam Latham.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY

—OF—

FINE MANTELS AND MILLWORK

LaFONTAINE & MAY,
139 West Mitchell Street.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

OUR TRADE MARK HAM
F. A. FERRIS & CO.
NEW YORK

AND BREAKFAST BACON

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARK, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

THE

VOL. XVIII.

THE HOUSE RULES.

AND THE PROPOSITION TO CHAN
THEM.

Appointment of the Committee on Rules—Mr. R mond Moves the Adoption of the Old Rules fo the Present—Other Interesting News and Gossip of the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—[Special.]— constitution of the committee on rules nounced today indicates a report in favor change in the present rules of the house. Reed and Hiscock are pronounced in favor change. Mr. Carlisle is thought to fav considerable modification in the rules, and Morrison is outspoken on that line. leaves Mr. Randall alone on the committ champion of old rules. Two reports are cert Mr. Randall may recommend some modi tions in the rules, but he will hardly find c mon ground with a majority of the committ Their report will, in all probability, recomm some material changes in the methods of cedure in the south. The question will be settled before next week, and as the spea will not arrange his committees before rules are fixed they will hardly be announ until the day before the recess for the holid which will probably be Saturday, the 19th.

A large majority of the members are posed to the rules of the last house, but changes proposed are so various that it will hard to frame any compromise. The deb today was rather lively, after Mr. Hamm offered and supported his resolution adopt the rules of the last house where they w applicable pending the consideration of question of a change. Today's skirmish, ho ever, was merely preliminary to the real c test which is sure to cause a commotion in t house. Among the many bills ready to be troduced are several relating to the presi civil service law and manner of execution. More than one bill will be offe for its repeal. Others will propose importa amendments, and others will seek to restr the powers of commissioners. Many dem cratic members think commissioners h been allowed the exercise of authority far yond what was contemplated in the act und which they were appointed. This will be o of the livest questions of the session.

It is understood that the president will his influence against any change in the pr ent law.

Some surprise is expressed that in all fifty printed pages of the president's messa there is not one word concerning internal i provements on rivers and harbors. In expl nation it is stated that he will se a special message to congress on th question. Opinions of the message today a much maturer than they could have been l night. Many members sat up late reading a considering what the president had to sa The almost universal expression is that it is a exceptionally strong state paper and even tho who take issue with the president at some points where he expresses decided convictions say that he presents his reasons in a very for cible manner. Opponents of silver are deligh ed with his strong recommendations again the present plan of silver coinage, and there a perceptible chill among extreme tariff agit tors over his very conservative views on t revision of the tariff. F. H. R.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Proceeding with Business—Th House.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—In the senat bills were introduced for the erection of pu lic buildings as follows: By Mr. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C., $100,000; Mr. Vance, Charlotte, N. C., $100,000; Asheville, N. $100,000; Mr. Gibson, at Opelousas, La., $50,0 Mr. Morgan, at Huntsville, Ala., $100,000.

By Mr. Walthall, to provide for a settleme of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio railro company.

Mr. Hale offered the following resolutio which was agreed to:

"Whereas, It is alleged that S. S. Brown, citizen of the state of Maine, has been instrum in procuring the removal of certain postmast in said state and other persons appointed to serve in their stead: and

Whereas, It is further alleged that said Brow has written to parties whose appointment he procured as aforesaid, letters in form and stance like following to wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1885.—Dear sir: I secured your appointment as postmaster your place. Your papers will be sent in a day two. If you feel like sending a small sum to defray the expenses of attending to our Maine m ters, you may do so. My mail comes to above a dress, respectfully yours. S. S. Brown

Therefore, Resolved, That the postmaster-gen be, and is hereby directed to furnish to the s ate a list of postoffices in Maine and the name persons removed, and those appointed there where said S. S. Brown has favorably recomm ed same or indorsed applications therefor."

A resolution offered by Mr. Morrill w agreed to, requesting the president, if not compatible with the public interest, to tra mit to the senate any information or do ments received from our consul general Paris, or from our special agent sent to financial centers of Europe in respect to establishment of such an international ratio gold and silver coinage of both metals at m of those countries and our own.

The following joint resolutions were int duced:

By Mr. Blair—Proposing an amendment the constitution of the United States exte ing the right of suffrage to women. Referr to committee on woman suffrage. Also posing an amendment to the constitution relation to alcoholic liquors and other pois ous beverages. This, at Mr. Blair's reque was laid on the table for the present.

By Mr. Gibson—Giving notice to termin the convention of June 3, 1875, with the Hawaiian Islands. Referred to committee foreign relations.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of Gene Alex. R. Lawton, of Georgia, praying to be lieved of political disabilities—"if," said Brown, "there be any political disabilities his case." It was referred to the committee judiciary.

At his own request Mr. Riddleberger was lieved from service on the committee on r roads.

Mr. Maxey, at his own request, was lieved from service on the committee on m tary affairs, and Mr. Walthall was appoin in his stead.

The following resolution, offered by Vest, was agreed to:

"That the president be requested, if not inc patible with the public interest, to transmit to senate the correspondence of the United States with the governments of I and Austro-Hungary, in relation to A. M. Keiley as by this government of Italy, then to that of Austria-Hungary, and any other correspondence or formation which may be deemed by the presid of importance, and pertinent to the subject of this resolution."

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, offered a bill prohibit mailing of newspapers and other p lications containing lottery advertisement provides that it shall be unlawful to de by mail or deposit in any receptacle for m matter any newspaper or other publicat containing any advertisement of a lottery provides a penalty of $200 for each violati of the act.

The senate adjourned.